

UC-NRLF



\$B 257 126

A MANUAL
OF
GERMAN LANGUAGE.
—
KNOWLEDGE.

NB 01436

IN MEMORIAM

J. Henry Senger



849
K72
m

H. B. Schwan

Lützchen, Gmünd.

(Ziegel)



A MANUAL
OF THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE.

BY
AUGUSTIN KNOFLACH.

SAN FRANCISCO:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

IN MEMORIAM

Prof. J. Henry Senger

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1879,

By AUGUSTIN KNOFLACH,

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

All rights reserved.

Stereotyped by
PAINTER & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

P R E F A C E.

The best method of learning a foreign language is that by which we learned our own mother tongue. The principle may be expressed in three words: "Practice before Theory."

An American child speaks English long before it becomes acquainted with the principles of the English language or knows as much as the meaning of the word "grammar," and "language" forms at first no more the subject of theoretical instruction than eating or walking.

In the same natural way an American, a child or a grown person, may acquire a foreign language. We no longer commence by teaching grammatical forms before we use them in practice, but we transform the class-room into a scene of practical life, and by the aid of objects and pictures we pass through its different phases as if we were actually living in the country whose language we wish to learn. Reading and writing must, of course, accompany the oral exercises.

The superiority of this method over all others has been demonstrated by its astonishing results wherever it has been carried out. I have been following it with my pupils for some time, and while at first I imagined it to be, at least in some of its features, original with myself, I have since had the gratification to learn that it had been in successful practice in many schools, and that it is the method approved by the Prussian government for the instruction of Polish children in the German language in the public schools of the province of Posen.

926693

One of the many advantages of this method, and one not to be underestimated, lies in its being pleasant to learners. Children never become weary, nay, they often look disappointed when the lesson is finished, and seem desirous to continue, and to grown persons a lesson conducted in this practical manner is a pastime rather than a study.

In transferring the class-room, as it were, to a foreign country, some teachers would have English excluded entirely from the course in the foreign language. I do not deny that it may be practicable to teach a foreign language by using only that same language, exclusively, in the class-room; but I have found that much time may be saved, while no harm can be done, by explaining in English every word or sentence spoken in the foreign language, and I find that my experience is that of many other teachers.

The teaching of grammar may go hand in hand with this practical course, provided that we do not teach principles needing illustration by examples which are not familiar beforehand to the pupils; the forms and rules of grammar must be derived from the practical knowledge acquired by the pupils; it is they who must be able to give the examples. Thus, *e. g.*, we must not teach rules on the "Formation of the Plural," and then illustrate them by examples, but the pupils must have spoken of hundreds of objects in the plural number in the conversations, and must have seen the form of the plural in the reading lessons, before we call their attention to the formation of the plural from the singular; even as an American child speaks of toys, dolls, picture-books, horses, etc., long before it knows that we must "add an *s* to the singular," or, in fact, long before it knows what an *s* is.

The amount of theory that may accompany the practice depends, of course, entirely upon the age and advancement

of the pupils. For children a mere outline is sufficient ; they should learn the correct forms by hearing them and becoming accustomed to their use in speaking rather than by remembering a rule ; while grown persons, well versed in English grammar, will be materially benefited by having the explanations of the principles of the foreign language follow closely upon the practical exercises.

For this part of the method, the grammar, I have long felt the want of a book which I could use to advantage with my pupils in the German language, one which would answer the requirements of all classes of students. Many excellent works have been published in this country for instruction in the German language, but they generally follow a system of their own, at least in their "practical" parts, giving one portion of a part of speech here, and another there, thus making it imperative to follow their method from beginning to end, if one expects to feel at home in the book, and they are consequently not adapted for use with my method of teaching.

I therefore concluded to write a book for myself, and thinking that others may find it useful, I have published it.

This book contains no "new method" ; it is simply a plain and, I hope, lucid explanation of the principles of the German language, arranged in the order usually followed by English grammars and therefore familiar to the American student.

I have carefully omitted all rules and classifications which I deemed of no practical value ; but what I have given may be relied upon as being compiled carefully and in accordance with good usage and the best authorities.¹⁾

The MANUAL is not designed to accompany, exclusively, my method of teaching ; but, while it is adapted to my purpose, it may serve that of any other teacher, whatever his method

1) Seyfe's Deutsche Schulgrammatik (Hannover) was, in most cases, regarded as the standard in the compilation of this book.

may be ; the arrangement of the book makes it practicable to use any part of its contents, and to omit others or reserve them for future reference ; it may, therefore, be used with pupils in all stages of advancement ; and students who have followed other methods may find it a handy book of reference, in which it is "easy to find things."

It is evident from the size of the book that it cannot contain an exhaustive treatise on German Grammar. To claim that for this little volume would be simply absurd ; yet I feel confident that from the simplified way in which the principles of the language are presented, the book will be found sufficient for nearly all practical purposes.

If this little book should be favorably received, I shall publish similar **MANUALS** for instruction in the French, Spanish, and Italian languages.

For this work, I crave the indulgence of a forbearing public. It is the first book on the German language ever published on the Pacific Coast, and Pioneers do not claim perfection.

AUGUSTIN KNOFLACH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February, 1879.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE

To those who wish to use this MANUAL for self-instruction.

In the preface I have given an outline of the natural method of teaching foreign languages, which is now in successful practice in many places and promises fair to supersede all others. It is evident that such a method can only be carried out in public or private schools, in private classes, or with such single students as are prepared to devote the necessary time to the study of a language under a teacher's instruction. There are, however, many persons who find it desirable to learn a language by taking only a limited number of lessons or relying entirely upon their private study. To this class a few words of advice may be acceptable.

For persons who are thoroughly versed in the grammar of their vernacular and endowed with a talent for languages and who have an earnest determination to persevere, it is quite practicable to learn to *read* and understand a foreign language "from a book," without assistance, but the success depends largely upon prosecuting the study in a correct manner.

The principle "Practice before Theory" holds good here, to a great extent, as well as in the oral method pursued in classes. Read the MANUAL attentively, a few pages every day, and make yourself acquainted with the *prominent* features of declension and conjugation. You may find it very dry, but it will not take you long to get through; it is not a formidable volume at any rate, and, at least in this respect, compares favorably with other German grammars. The explanations are such as will be readily understood by any student familiar with English grammar. At the same time procure a dictionary and make yourself acquainted with its arrangement; the MANUAL will assist you, as it explains, in the proper places, the features of the dictionaries in common use.

Then take a German Reader, a book used by children in schools; dozens of good German School-Readers have been published in this country; take a Second Reader, because First Readers often contain only spelling lessons. With dictionary and MANUAL you will manage to interpret the sense of the little pieces, stories, etc., which you find in the Reader. Take only the pieces written in prose; the poetry, however simple it may be, contains idioms which you cannot understand without explanation. (By the way, it may be remarked here that the learning by heart of pieces of poetry written for children is excellent practice, but the explanations of a teacher are indispensable, and poems can form no part of the "self-instruction" of a beginner.)

After having made some progress in the Reader, take a work of fiction (one written for German children will be the best to begin with) and procure an English translation. Most of these stories and fairy-tales, and all the popular works of fiction by contemporary authors are translated into English and sold by all booksellers. Read the book that you may choose, with the translation by your side. All words whose meaning is not apparent from the translation must be looked up in the dictionary, and every sentence must be looked over until its sense is understood without finding it necessary to refer to the translation. At the close of every reading, the whole page or pages must be read again, without looking at the translation, until it is thoroughly understood, and when you have finished a story or a chapter, the oftener you read it over, again and again, the better. Some persons may object to the use of translations, but if you follow the above instructions faithfully, the results will convince you of the practical value of the plan.

Having read one or more books in this manner, you will be somewhat familiar with German reading, and then is the proper time to *study* the MANUAL. Take again a few pages at a time; you will no longer find it a dry and hard study, but you will recognize the forms in the paradigms as old acquaintances and be able to illustrate the rules by examples from your own experience in reading. At the same time continue your reading and try to dispense with the translation, or refer to it only when you find it impossible to understand complicated sentences or peculiar idiomatic expressions. There are many who, in reading a foreign language, are not satisfied with being enabled to follow the sense, but want to understand every word. Now, although

thoroughness is very commendable, it may, like everything else, be carried to excess. To handle a dictionary every few minutes makes reading a very laborious task, and often discourages the student and makes him despair of ever being able to read anything "for pleasure". If, in reading English, you were required to give a definition of every word you read, you would often find yourself greatly puzzled. In the mother-tongue one frequently passes an obscure sentence without realizing its obscurity, as long as the general purport is understood, while in reading a foreign language one seems bound to scrutinize every word. This is wrong. I would therefore advise you, from my own experience in studying English, to read as much as possible as soon as you can follow the sense and be interested in what you read, and make only a portion of your reading the subject of a thorough study with the dictionary. By and by, the meaning of many words and idioms will become apparent without dictionary by their occurring repeatedly and in a different connection.

Good reading matter for beginners is furnished by the German newspapers published in this country. Begin by reading the telegrams and local news items; being familiar with the events from your English paper, you will find them easy reading; and while the language may not be the best, it is a source of encouragement to the student to understand what is published for the German public.

In order to read German classics you will find it necessary to use an edition with English notes, or a translation, or both. "Put what of that? Where is the American who understands Shakespeare at first sight?"

Finally, I would say, that in pursuing a course of private study you will find it more advantageous to study an hour or even half an hour every day, than to devote several hours to the study at longer intervals. "*Nulla dies sine linea.*"

While I have thus given it as my opinion, based upon experience, that it is possible to learn to read and understand a language by self-instruction, some assistance from a teacher will greatly facilitate the study, and should be procured whenever practicable. In the first place, you cannot acquire a good pronunciation of a foreign language from a book, and supposing that you wish to acquire only a "reading

knowledge", you may find it desirable to be able to read aloud. Then, again, a teacher will help you over the difficulties which you will encounter in understanding your Reader, and you will then much sooner be able to read a book with the English translation by your side; while it is evident that throughout the study a teacher's guidance must materially further the student's progress. With most persons a course of lessons is desirable from a weakness of human nature. To study a foreign language by ourselves alone is, at first, very dry work, and with the best intentions we often find it impossible to persevere and to devote a certain time every day to study, in the face of business or other engagements; but when we take a regular course of lessons from a stranger, well, then—we generally do what we otherwise would probably not have done.

In learning to *write* a foreign language we *must*, of course, have a teacher correct our exercises and explain our mistakes. Advanced students, however, will find it excellent practice to translate German into English, and then, say in a day or two, retranslate their English into German, comparing this translation with the original, and finding their own mistakes. If, in following this course, they try to translate the German, not literally, but into choice English, they will find that such exercises will improve their style of writing and give them a great facility of expression in their own language.

As to learning to *speak* German without devoting the necessary time to a practical course under a teacher, the success depends mainly upon the circumstances in which the student is placed. Decidedly the best way is to go to Germany. Those who are unable or unwilling to do so, will find in this country abundant opportunities of forming the acquaintance of educated Germans and moving among them during the hours of leisure; and, having first acquired the ability to read the language, they will soon be able to understand and, by and by, speak it. Do not feel discouraged if you find it difficult, in the beginning, to understand the spoken language; the ear requires training; and in trying to speak be not afraid of mistakes; *out with it*, in any way. He who dares not speak a language until he knows how to speak it well, is like the man who did not want to go into the water before he knew how to swim. If you have a friend who will take the trouble to correct you, his assistance will prove invaluable. Take advantage of every opportunity to hear public

speakers, in German. People who frequent places of amusement will find the German theatres (in San Francisco and all other large cities of the Union) excellent places to visit for hearing good German. Occasionally, humorous plays are produced in the dialect of some particular section of Germany, thus affording an opportunity to acquaint the ear with provincialisms.

The value of reading, and, especially, of reading aloud, is generally underestimated by those who direct their efforts toward *speaking* a foreign language. You may often hear a person say: "I can *read* German well enough, I want to *speak* it"; but when you come to inquire as to what has been actually read, you will generally find that it does not exceed one volume. If one reads a dozen or two of interesting works of fiction, aloud if practicable, he will notice how great an aid reading is to speaking.

"How long will it take me to learn German?" is a question with which the ear of every teacher is painfully familiar. The only answer which can be given is that the time required to learn a language depends entirely on the application, intelligence, and linguistic talent on the part of the student. While some persons make considerable progress in the course of a few months and derive much practical benefit from it, not only for reading, but for business, travel, etc., others require a much longer period to attain any degree of proficiency.

That it is possible to master a foreign language without going to the country where it is the vernacular has, in many instances, been demonstrated by Americans who have succeeded in learning to read, write, and speak German without leaving the United States. I know a lady, Irish by birth, who not only reads the most abstruse German works on Philosophy, Political Economy, the Sciences, etc., with the greatest facility, as if they were written in English, but also speaks the language with remarkable fluency, and who has acquired this knowledge within the limits of the city of San Francisco.

THE AUTHOR.





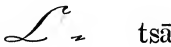
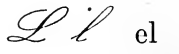

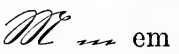





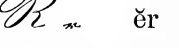
CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE ALPHABET.....	15
PRONUNCIATION.....	18
Vowels, 20; Modified Vowels, 20; Diphthongs, 21; Consonants, 21; Compound Consonants, 23; Syllabication, 24; Quantity of Syllables—Accent, 25; Punctuation, 26.	
THE NOUN AND ARTICLE.....	28
Gender, 28; Formation of the Plural, 30; Cases, 32; Declension of the Article, 33; Declension of Nouns, 34; Proper Nouns, 40.	
THE ADJECTIVE.....	42
Comparison of Adjectives, 48.	
THE NUMERAL.....	50
Cardinal Numbers, 50; Ordinal Numbers, 51.	
THE PRONOUN.....	52
Personal Pronouns, 52; Possessive Pronouns, 54; Demonstrative Pronouns, 56; Determinative Pronouns, 57; Relative Pronouns, 59; Interrogative Pronouns, 60; Indefinite Pronouns, 62.	
THE VERB.....	64
Auxiliary Verbs, 65; Regular Verbs, 72; Reflexive Verbs, 78; Impersonal Verbs, 79; Compound Verbs, 80; Irregular Verbs, 83; List of Irregular Verbs, 87; Remarks on the Verb, 98.	
THE ADVERB.....	105
THE PREPOSITION.....	107
Government of Adjectives and Verbs, 110.	
THE CONJUNCTION.....	112
THE INTERJECTION.....	114
ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.....	115



THE ALPHABET.

The German Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, the forms of which, capital and small, in print and in writing, are as follows :

A a		ä*)	J j		yot
B b		bā	K k		kä
C c		tsā	L l		el
D d		dā	M m		em
E e		ā	N n		en
F f		ef	O o		ō
G g		gā	P p		pā
H h		hā	Q q		koo
I i		ē	R r		ër

*) The marks used in showing, approximately, the names of the letters, in German, are those used in Webster's Dictionary.

S s	<i>S s</i>	es	W w	<i>W w</i>	vā
T t	<i>T t</i>	tā	X x	<i>X x</i>	ix
U u	<i>U u</i>	oo	Y y	<i>Y y</i>	ypsē. lon
V v	<i>V v</i>	fou	Z z	<i>Z z</i>	tset

MODIFIED VOWELS.

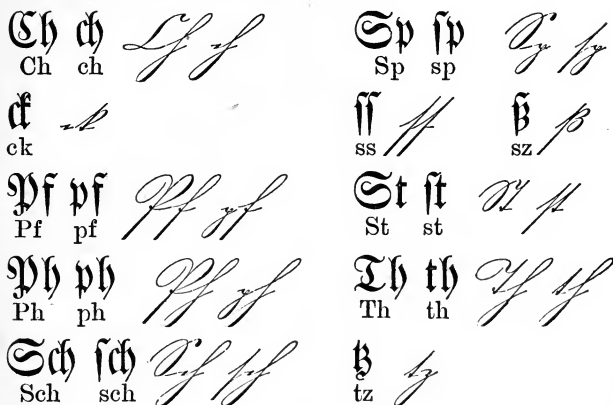
(Umlaute.)

Äe ä	<i>Äe ä</i>	De ö	<i>De ö</i>
Äe ä		Oe ö	
Üe ü	<i>Üe ü</i>		
Üe ü			

DIPHTHONGS.

Äi ai	<i>Äi ai</i>	Ei ei	<i>Ei ei</i>
Äi ai		Ei ei	
Au au	<i>Au au</i>		
Au au			
Eu eu	<i>Eu eu</i>	Aeu äu	<i>Aeu äu</i>
Eu eu		Aeu äu	

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.



REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

Nouns and words used as nouns begin with a capital, proper adjectives begin with a small letter; as, *die deutsche Sprache*, the German language. Observe that *Sprache*, language, being a noun, begins with a capital, while the proper adjective *deutsch*, German, begins with a small letter. Adjectives, however, which are derived from the names of persons or places are often written with a capital initial; as, *Antische Philosophie*, Kant's Philosophy; *Leipziger Messe*, Leipzig fair.—All words beginning a sentence or a line of poetry begin with a capital letter.

The long form of *s*, *ſ*, is used at the beginning or in the middle of a syllable (see "Syllabication," page 24); at the end of a syllable we use the short form, *ß*; as, *ſo*, so; *le ſen*, to read; *aß*, when, than.

Some writers use short *ß* in the middle of a syllable before *t*; as, *er ließt*, he reads. (See page 84.)

There are two forms for double *s*, *ſſ* and *ß*; *ſſ* is used between two vowels, if the vowel that precedes the double *s* is short; in all other cases we must use *ß* (commonly called *ſz*, *es-tset*; “sharp *s*” would be a more appropriate name); as, *laſſen*, to let; *eſſen*, to eat; *hiſſen*, to hoist; *ſloſſen*, fins; *müſſen*, to be obliged. In these words, the vowel preceding double *s* is short, and we therefore use the form *ſſ*; but in *beiſſen*, to bite; *ſpaſſen*, to joke; *ſtoſſen*, to push, the vowel is long, and we must use the form *ß*. The same form is used in *daß*, that (conjunction), *Fuß*, foot, *Nuß*, nut, *er ißt*, he eats, etc., because in these words double *s* does not stand between two vowels.

Some writers use *ſſ* in the middle of a syllable before *t*; as, *er iſſt*, he eats. (See page 84.)

Words like *daßſelbe*, the same; *außſetzen*, to expose, form no exceptions to the foregoing rules, *daßſelbe* being a compound of *daß* and *ſelbe*, *außſetzen* of *auß* and *ſetzen*, and words ending in *ß* retaining that form of the *s* in composition.

PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation of the German language presents few difficulties when compared with the English. The spelling is almost phonetic, *i. e.*, every letter either retains its own peculiar sound under all circumstances, or, where its sound differs according to its position or combination with other letters, we are governed by general rules; and the student, under the guidance of a teacher, or by the aid of any educated German, where no teacher be available, will find it very easy to acquire a reasonably good pronunciation in a very short time.

By saying that an American will speak German with a "reasonably good" pronunciation, we mean that he will be understood in all parts of Germany, and that his pronunciation will not offend the ears of educated Germans, which is all that is required of a foreigner or, in fact, of any native German. In regard to the sound of certain letters, such as the open or closed sound of *c*, the sound of *ch*, *g*, *r*, *s*, and others, and many other "shades" in the pronunciation, we must say that the practice is not uniform in the different parts of Germany, and that there is no "standard," no German Webster or Worcester to refer to in disputed cases. The difference in pronunciation is not, as is often asserted, confined to the uneducated; the most cultured persons and even professional speakers generally betray, by their enunciation, in what part of Germany they were born or educated, and, although it is conceded that the pronunciation in the North of Germany is much better than it is in the South, there is no one place whose inhabitants pronounce the language in a manner which is acknowledged, by universal consent, as the correct one, and as the one to be imitated, in every particular, by all good speakers. The same state of affairs exists, more or less, in all countries of the European continent, and it is an indisputable fact that the elements of language and their formation by the organs of speech have been the subject of a much more thorough study by English and American orthoëpists than by the linguists of any other country. While it is thus impossible for any teacher or grammarian to impart such a pronunciation of the German language as would not be liable to criticism from some quarters, the American student is, practically, not concerned by these local differences. He should adopt the pronunciation taught by his teacher, or his grammar, and adhere to it. A slight "provincialism" is, and in the absence of a standard *must* be, forgiven to the most educated native German, and it will be the more readily excused in a foreigner speaking the German language.

When comparing the sounds of the German with those of the English letters, we must observe that the manner of producing the sounds of many letters which are usually, in English-German grammars, classed as identical in both languages, really differs to a remarkable extent; thus, *e. g.*, German *b*, *d*, or soft *s* is not by any means identical with English *b*, *d*, or *z*, respectively; for the reason that the German (or any other continental) language does not draw so accurate a line of distinction between the aspirated and vocalized consonant sounds as the English language, a fact which is in a great measure responsible for the "accent" betraying the foreigners when speaking English. However, as this little volume is not a treatise on orthoëpy, and the space allowed to pronunciation must necessarily be very small, the foregoing remarks are only directed to those particularly interested in pronunciation; to the general student we will say:

When, in the following list, the pronunciation of a letter is not commented upon, or when its sound is said to be the same as in English, it is to be inferred that its pronunciation is *very similar* to the English, if not identical in both languages.

VOWELS.

Ä, a, has always the sound of *a* in *father*; when short, it retains the same sound and must not be pronounced like *a* in *and*; *Äden*, thread; *Blatt*, leaf.

Ê, e, has either a close sound, like English long *a* (without the vanish in *ê*), as the first *a* in *Adriatic*; *mêhr*, more; or its sound is open, like *a* in *care*; *wêr*, who.

Whether the *e* has, in a given word, its close or its open sound must be learned by practice or by referring to a pronouncing dictionary. But as the pronunciation of this letter is not uniform in the different parts of Germany, it is not of much consequence whether it is sounded a trifle more close or open.

Short *e* sounds like *e* in *hen*; *fett*, fat; *e* final has the same sound, but is pronounced very short; *Ênde*, end; *e* in the middle of a final syllable is scarcely heard; *lêsen*, to read.

Ï, i, has always the sound of *e* in *me*; *Ïgel*, hedgehog; when short, the element is the same; *Ëinn*, sense. An *e* following *i* in the same syllable only lengthens the sound of *i* and has no sound of its own; *Liebe*, love.

Ô, o, has always the sound of the English long *o* (without the vanish in *oo*), as the first *o* in *opinion*. When German *o* is short, it retains this sound and must not be pronounced like *o* in *on*; *Rôse*, rose; *kommen*, to come.

U, u, when long, sounds like *o* in *do*; *Hut*, hat; when short, like *u* in *full*; *Hund*, dog.

ÿ, y, is always a vowel, occurs only in foreign words, and is pronounced like *i*; *Syrup*, sirup.

MODIFIED VOWELS.

The letters *a*, *o*, and *u* are liable to a "modification" of their original sounds, which is called *Umlaut*. This change in sound is indicated by placing an *e* after them when they are capitals, and by placing two dots or little strokes over them

when they are small letters : ä, ö, ii. Some use the dots also on capitals.

Ne, ä, when long, has the sound of open e ; when short, that of short e ; spät, late ; älter, older.

De, ö, has no equivalent in English. Its sound is similar to that of the French *eu*, and may be produced by placing the lips in the position for pronouncing long *o*, and then, without in the least changing the position of the lips, trying to utter the sound of *a* in *ale* ; the sound resulting from this operation will be that of the German ö ; hören, to hear ; Töpfe, pots.

Ue, ii, has no equivalent in English. It sounds like the French *u*, and may be produced by placing the lips in the position proper for pronouncing *oo*, and then, without altering the position of the lips, trying to utter the sound of *ē* ; Hügel, hill ; Müller, miller. (See Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Edition 1878, page 1634).

When, in this book, we state that in certain cases the root of words takes the Umlaut, it is, of course, understood that this can take place only when the vowel of the root is *a*, *o*, *u* (or *au*, see "Diphthongs").

DIPHTHONGS.

Ei, ai, and Ei, ei, sound like *i* in *die* ; Saite, string, Seite, side.

Au, au, has the sound of English *ou* in *house* ; Haus, house.

Eu, eu, and Au, äu, sound like *oi* in *oil* ; Eule, owl ; Häuser, houses.

CONSONANTS.

B, b, at the end of a syllable sounds harder than English *b*, but not so hard as *p* ; Leib, body ; abgehen, to go off.

C, c, before *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, and *h* is pronounced like *ts* (the German *ß*) ; Cicero, Cäsar ; in all other cases like *k* ; Cato, Doctor.

The spelling is not always uniform, and words not found in the dictionary under *G* should be looked for under *g* or *ſ*, as the case may be, and vice versa.

D, d, at the end of a syllable sounds harder than English *d*, but not so hard as *t*; *und*, and; *findlich*, filial.

G, g, when not standing at the beginning of a syllable and not preceded by *n*, is in many parts of Germany pronounced like *ch* (which see under "Compound Consonants"); *Tag*, day, is sounded like *Tach*; we would recommend that it should be always sounded like the English *g* in *get*, except when it is preceded by *i*, and occurs either at the end of a word or is followed by a consonant; pronounce *König*, king, *Königthum*, royalty, as if they were spelled *Könich*, *Könichthum*; but pronounce *Königin*, queen, with the sound of *g*, not *Könichin*.

H, h, at the beginning of a syllable is aspirated as in English; between two vowels, the aspiration is very slight or often not heard at all; *ſehen*, to see; in the middle or at the end of a syllable it is silent, but serves to indicate that the vowel standing before it is long; *ſehr*, very; *roh*, crude; *Rath*, counsel.

J, j, has the sound of English *y* consonant; *ja*, yes; *jung*, young.

K, k, must be sounded before *n*; *Knabe*, boy.

N, n, has never the sound of *n* in *finger*; the *ng* in the German word *Finger* must be pronounced like *ng* in *singer*.

R, r, is always trilled; *Rohr*, cane; *ſcharren*, to scrape.

Some Americans find it difficult to trill the *r*, especially at the end of a syllable. Put the throat in a position as if you wanted to "gargle"; then, while forcibly emitting vocalized breath through the *mouth*, not the *nose*, approach the tip of the tongue to the palate, above the gums, and cause it to move in rapid vibration. By repeating this exercise occasionally, you will soon be able to trill the *r* wherever it may occur.

A vowel followed by *r* has always its original sound and must not be pronounced like *e* in *term*, *i* in *girl*, etc.

Œ, *ſ*, when it occurs at the beginning of a syllable and is followed by a vowel, has the sound of English *z*; as, *ſein*, to be; *Seele*, soul. When it stands between two vowels, it also has the sound of *z*, because it begins a syllable (see "Syllabication"); *leſen*, to read. Otherwise it sounds like *s*; *Graß*, grass.

Ť, *t*, followed by *i* and another vowel, sounds like *ts*, (the German *z*); *Reſignation*, resignation.

Th, *th*, sounds like *t*, the English sound of *th* being unknown in the German language.

V, *v*, sounds like *f*; *vier*, four; in words taken from foreign languages like *v*; *Vein*, vein.

W, *w*, sounds like English *v*; *Wein*, wine.

The lower lip is not pressed so hard to the upper teeth as in English; German *w* has in reality a sound lying between *v* and *w*, and is a sort of compromise between the two; "it is a *v* uttered with the lips alone without the aid of the teeth". (Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Edition 1878, page 1634, §30). However, you will not materially injure your pronunciation by giving it the sound of English *v*.

Ž, *z*, sounds like *ts* in *prints*; *Prinz*, prince; *Žahn*, tooth.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

Ch, *ch*, preceded by *a*, *o*, or *u*, has the sound of *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*. When it begins a word, or is preceded by any other letter, its sound is less guttural.

This difference in the pronunciation of *ch* is a natural consequence of the position of the organs of speech in producing the sound that precedes the *ch*; pronounce, *e. g.*, *äh*, *oh* ooh, and aspirate the *h* as in the word *horse*, or as much stronger as you can; you will then produce the guttural *ch* as heard in the words *načh*, after; *lačhen*, to laugh; *Ločh*, hole; *počhen*, to knock; *Bučh*, book; *ſučhen*, to look for. But if you say *äh*, *ch*, and aspirate the *h* as above, the aspiration, *i. e.*, the sound of *ch* will be moved forward to the palate, and you then have the *ch* as heard in *rečht*, right; *ičh*, I; *Ličht*, light; also in *Ečhēnčhen*, little son; *Rōšēnčhen*, little rose.

The proper pronunciation of *ch* should be learned from a teacher.

In words from the French, *ch* is pronounced like *sh*; *Chaise*, *chaise*. In other foreign words it is generally pronounced like *k*; *Charak'ter*, *character*.

chs in primitive words sounds like *x*; *Lachs*, *salmon*; *wachsen*, to grow; but in derivatives in which *s* forms no part of the radical, the *ch* has its proper sound; *wachsam*, watchful, from *wachen*, to watch; also, *e. g.*, in *Dachs* (abbrev. from *Daches*), the genitive case of *Dach*, roof; but in *Dachs*, badger, the *chs* is pronounced like *x*.

sch, *sch*, is pronounced like *sh*; *Schiff*, ship.

ß and *ss* have the hissing sound of *s*; *er ißt*, he eats. (The *ß* in *er ißt*, he is, although the same element, is not so strongly hissed).

Sp, *sp*, and *St*, *st*, when they occur at the beginning of a word, are pronounced somewhat like *shp*, *sht*, but the sound of *sh* is much less full than the English *sh*, the tongue remaining near the gums; *spielen*, to play; *stehen*, to stand. This pronunciation is the standard accepted by all actors on the German stage, but in many parts of the North of Germany the *ß* in these compositions is pronounced with the sound of *s*, and the student may decide for himself as to which pronunciation he wishes to adopt.

tz is pronounced like *z*; *Blitz*, lightning.

SYLLABICATION.

The division of the syllables of a word follows certain rules, without regard to the "root" or derivation of a word.

1.—A consonant between two vowels forms a syllable with the vowel following it; as, *Bären*, bears, although derived from *Bär*, bear.

2.—Of two consonants between two vowels, one forms a syllable with the preceding, the other with the following vowel; *Ar-me*, arms, (from *Arm*, arm); *Läm-mer*, lambs, (from *Lamm*, lamb).

Compound consonants are treated as simple ones; as, *Sa-ße*, thing; *Ap-fel*, apple; *nüt-zen*, to be useful. *ff* is a *double* consonant and is only classed with the *compounds* to compare its use with that of *f*; we therefore divide it between two vowels; as, *es-sen*, to eat.

When the vowel preceding a consonant is short, the consonant is pronounced with the first syllable (or, actually, with both) without regard to the above rule; as, *waschen* is pronounced *wasch-en* (*wasch-schen*, as *washing* in English); but when the preceding vowel is long, the pronunciation coincides with the division of syllables in writing; as, *mu-schen*.

3.—In compound words the component parts are separated without regard to the above rules; as, *Aug-äpfel*, eye-ball; *Gold-ämsel*, yellow thrush. This is the case with all prefixes; as, *er-innern*, to remind.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.—ACCENT.

All syllables containing a double vowel, a diphthong, *ie*, or a silent *h*, are long; *Aal*, eel; *Heer*, army; *Boot*, boat; *draußen*, without; *reißen*, to tear; *Freund*, friend; *Spiel*, play; *Zahl*, number; *Muth*, courage.

All syllables containing a simple vowel followed by a double consonant (or the compounds *ff* and *tz*) are short; *fallen*, to fall; *Herr*, Mr., or gentleman; *essen*, to eat; *locken*, to allure; *setzen*, to place.

When it cannot be determined from these rules whether a given syllable is long or short, its quantity is best learned by practice or reference to a dictionary in which the pronunciation is marked.

The German language has a primary and a secondary accent as the English.

The primary accent lies on the radical syllable of a word; as, *ge'bet*, give (you), from *geben*, to give; and *Gebet'*, prayer, from *beten*, to pray.

EXCEPTIONS: Many foreign words; as *Abvocat'*, lawyer; words with the prefix *un*; as, *un'glücklich*, unhappy; nouns ending in *ei*, and a few other words; as *Kinder'ei*, childishness, *leben'tig*, alive; verbs ending in *iren*; as, *stud'iren*, to study; verbs with separable prefixes and words derived from such verbs; as, *an'fangen*, to begin, *An'fänger*, beginner; (see "Compound Verbs").

Many words have, besides the primary, a secondary accent, especially compounds of two nouns, which have the primary accent on the first, the secondary on the second word; as, *Blu'mengar'ten*, flower-garden, *Gar'tenblu'me*, garden-flower.

The accent in German words presents no difficulty to the American student; it is learned from practice better than from rules; and all good dictionaries mark the accented syllables, at least those having the primary accent.

PUNCTUATION.

The punctuation-marks are nearly the same as in English and are used pretty much in the same manner.

At any rate, an elaborate treatise on punctuation is barred by the size of this book. We shall only note two cases of the use of the comma, in which it differs in German from the English, and in which its omission or improper use would be particularly objectionable.

All subordinate sentences are, in German, set off by commas; *e. g.*, *der Herr, den Sie sahen, ist mein Bruder*, the gentleman that you saw is my brother; *ich weiß, daß er kommen wird*, I know that he will come. We readily perceive that, in English, a comma before *that*, in either of these examples, would be very much out of place.

In such expressions as: *der Vater, die Mutter und die Kinder*, the father, (the) mother, and (the) children, no comma is placed before *und* (and).

The quotation marks have this form: „—“, the first part being placed on the line of writing.

The German hyphen (=) is used to divide the syllables of a word at the end of a line. Compound nouns, consisting of one or more *German* nouns, are not usually divided by a hyphen. The hyphen is only used when one or more parts of the composi-

tions are *foreign* words ; but it is difficult to give rules, because the practice is not uniform. When two or more words are compounded with the same word, the hyphen may be used to avoid repetition ; as, *der Blumen-, Obst- und Gemüsegarten*, the flower, fruit, and vegetable garden.

The German print has no *italics* ; where in English the *italics* are used, the Germans either “space” the letters or use quotation marks, as the case may require.

The section-mark, §, is called *Paragraph* ; what is called *paragraph* in English (“new line”) is generally called *Absatz* in German.

A few abbreviations :

Ann.	Anmerkung	remark ;
d. h.	das heißt	namely ;
d. i.	das ist	that is ;
d. J.	dieses Jahres	of this year ;
d. M.	dieses Monats	of this month ;
Fr.	Frau	Mrs., lady ;
Hr.	Herr	Mr., sir ;
l.	lies	read ;
od.	oder	or ;
f.	sieh	see ;
u.	und	and ;
u. dgl.	und dergleichen	and the like ;
u. f. f.	und so fort	} and so forth ;
u. f. w.	und so weiter	
z.		etc. ;
z. B.	zum Beispiel	for example.

THE NOUN AND ARTICLE.

(Das Hauptwort and Der Artikel or Das Geschlechtswort.)

GENDER.

The German language has three genders, as the English, the masculine, feminine, and neuter; but while in English, as a rule, the masculine and feminine genders apply only to animate beings, in German many inanimate objects are masculine or feminine and others neuter; while, again, a few nouns designating persons are neuter.

It is of great importance to know the gender of a German noun, for not only do the pronouns agree in gender with the nouns in whose place they stand, as they do in English (in the third person only), but articles, and adjectives also, have, in many instances, a different form for the three genders and must agree in gender, number, and case with the nouns they qualify or limit. Thus, *e. g.*, while the definite article *the* remains unchanged without regard to the gender of the noun which it limits, we have in German the form *der* for the masculine, *die* for the feminine, *das* for the neuter.

The best, in fact the only way to learn the gender of nouns is by practice or, in case of doubt, by referring to a dictionary. All dictionaries give the genders of nouns, usually by placing the letter *m.*, *f.* or *n.* (masculine, feminine, or neuter) after them. If we form the habit, in learning, never to mention the German name of anything without accompanying it by the definite article *der*, *die*, or *das*, as the case may be, our ear will soon be trained to a perception of the proper gender. To the question, *e. g.*: "What is *table* in German?" we must not answer: "*Table* is *Tisch*", but, "*table* is *der Tisch*"; thus also, "*pen* is *die Feder*, *book* is *das Buch*", and if we have

said, heard, or read a number of times *der Tisch* for *the table*, etc., our ear will tell us that it would be wrong to say *die Tisch* or *das Tisch*, etc.

"How is it," the beginner will ask, "that inanimate objects should have a gender other than neuter?" "What sense is there in making *table* masculine, *pen* feminine, and *book* neuter?" *This is a peculiarity of the German language, and it would be wrong to give them another gender,* is the only answer we can give you. And we may ask, for instance, "Why do we, in English, speak of a *ship* in the feminine gender?"

"And are there no rules for determining the gender of nouns?" Yes, there are; but we do not advise you to learn them and therefore omit them. All rules in regard to gender will, invariably, bewilder the student instead of aiding him. They do not, and *can* not, include all nouns of the language, and as far as they go, they are subject to so many exceptions as to render them practically worthless; nay, they are even hurtful, because they lead the student to stop to think of a rule, where his ear alone should guide him.

We hold that the gender of nouns, in German, offers neither more nor fewer difficulties to the American student than are encountered by a foreigner in trying to master the pronunciation of the English language. He may acquire a correct utterance of the sounds, but only practice or the dictionary will teach him what sounds are represented in a given word or how words spelled alike are distinguished in pronunciation. We say, *e. g.*: "I *tēar* the cloth", and: "I shed a *tēar*"; why should we not say: "I *tēar* the cloth", and: "I shed a *tēar*"? "*Because it would be wrong, it would not be English*"—an answer very similar to that given by us above in regard to the gender of German nouns.

The following remarks only may be of practical value in regard to gender:

1. Names of males are masculine, names of females, feminine.

Exception: *Das Weib*, the woman, or wife.

2. Nouns with the suffix *chen* or *lein* are neuter, without regard to sex. There is no exception to this rule. These suffixes impart a diminutive meaning to nouns, and may be compared to the suffixes *let*, *kin*, *ling* in the English words *streamlet*, *lambkin*, *gosling*, etc.; as, *der Sohn*, the son, *das Söhnchen*, the little (young) son; *die Tochter*, the daughter, *das Töchterlein*, the little (young) daughter.

The root vowel of the noun usually takes the *Umlaut* (see "Pronunciation" page 20) when the suffix *chen* or *lein* is added.

The word *Mädchen* corresponds to the English word *girl*, and is applied to grown persons as well as little girls; *Fräulein*, to unmarried ladies.

3. Appellations of any *species* or *kind* of animate beings without regard to sex may be masculine, feminine, or neuter, without rule to go by; as, *der Mensch*, man (human being, man or woman), *der Vogel*, the

bird; die Person, the person, die Waise, the orphan; das Pferd, the horse.

Appellations of the young are neuter; as, das Kind, the child; das Füllen, the colt.

4. The names of cities and towns, infinitives used as nouns, and all words considered merely as words are neuter; also, the letters of the alphabet; as, das schöne Paris, the beautiful Paris; das Lesen, the reading; das Aber, the (word) "but;" das A, the (letter) "a". The cardinal numbers, when used as nouns, are feminine; as, die Eins, die Zwei, the (number or figure) one, two.

5. Compound words consisting of two or more nouns take, with few exceptions, the gender of the last noun; as, die Mannsperſon, the man (male person); das Weibsbild, the woman; because Person is feminine and Bild neuter.

6. Many nouns designating males may be made to designate females by adding to them the suffix in (or inn, plur. always innen) and generally taking the Umlaut (see "Pronunciation" page 20); as, der Freund, the gentleman friend, die Freundin, the lady friend; der Koch, the man-cook, die Köchin, the woman-cook; der Maler, the painter (artist), die Malerin, the female artist (no Umlaut); der Bauer, the peasant, die Bäuerin, the peasant-woman.

Some nouns have more than one gender, but they usually change their meaning with the gender; as, der Band, the volume (of a book); das Band, the bond (of friendship, &c.) or the ribbon; der Schild, the shield; das Schild, the sign.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

The definite article has in the plural the form die for all genders.

German nouns form their plural in either of the following four ways; viz.,

1.—Some retain the same form in the plural as they have in the singular; as, der Engel, the angel, die Engel, the angels; das Mädchen, the girl, die Mädchen, the girls; der Wagen, the wagon, die Wagen, the wagons.

Some of these distinguish the plural from the singular by taking the Umlaut (see "Pronunciation," page 20); as, *der Vater*, the father; *die Väter*, the fathers; *die Mutter*, the mother, *die Mütter*, the mothers.

2.—Others add *e* to the singular; as, *der Hund*, the dog, *die Hunde*, the dogs; *das Jahr*, the year, *die Jahre*, the years.

Some of these, besides adding *e*, take the Umlaut (the femines *always*); as, *der Hut*, the hat, *die Hüte*, the hats; *die Hand*, the hand, *die Hände*, the hands.

3.—Others add *er* to the singular and *always* take the Umlaut; as, *der Wald*, the forest, *die Wälder*, the forests; *das Dorf*, the village, *die Dörfer*, the villages; *das Buch*, the book, *die Bücher*, the books; *das Haus*, the house, *die Häuser*, the houses; *das Kind*, the child, *die Kinder*,¹⁾ the children.

4.—Others, again, add *en* or *n* to the singular and *never* take the Umlaut; as, *der Held*, the hero, *die Helden*, the heroes; *die Frau*, the woman, *die Frauen*, the women; *der Knabe*, the boy, *die Knaben*, the boys.

Nouns ending in *e* or unaccented *el*, *er*, or *ar* add only *n*; as, *die Blume*, the flower, *die Blumen*; *die Schüssel*, the dish, *die Schüsseln*; *die Feder*, the pen, *die Federn*; *der Nachbar*, the neighbor, *die Nachbarn*.

All others add *en*.

Whether any given noun forms its plural according to one or another of the four ways above indicated, is best learned by practice or from a dictionary. For further information see the remarks under "Declension."

Der Mann, the man, has in the plural, *die Männer*; but when it forms the second part of a compound word, it is generally changed to *Leute* (people); as, *der Kaufmann*, the merchant, *die Kaufleute*, the merchants.

Some nouns have more than one form in the plural, each with a different signification; as, *der Band*, the volume (of a book), *die Bände*; *das Band*, the bond (of friendship, etc.), *die Bande*; *das Band*, the ribbon, *die Bänder*.

1) See remark to "Modified Vowels," page 21.

CASES.

The German language distinguishes four cases, the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative.¹⁾

1.—The nominative case corresponds to the English nominative.

2.—The genitive case frequently expresses the same relation as the English possessive, but it is often used where, in English, we use the preposition *of* (after nouns denoting origin, possession, quantity, the part of a whole, etc.) While, in English, we may say either, “The father’s son,” or, “the son of the father,” in German we *must* say: *des Vaters Sohn*, not, *der Sohn von dem Vater*. More frequently, however, the genitive case is placed after the nominative, *der Sohn des Vaters*, (*literally*: the son the father’s, *filius patris*); *das Haus des Mannes*, the man’s house; *eine Summe Geldes*, a sum of money; *der Deckel des Buches*, the cover of the book.²⁾

Certain verbs and adjectives “govern” the genitive case, while in English they are followed by a preposition; as, *eines Verbrechens anklagen*, to accuse of a crime (*literally*: a crime’s to accuse); *des Lobes würdig*, worthy of praise (*literally*: the praise’s worthy).

3.—The dative case expresses the relation denoted in English by the preposition *to*; as, *ich gebe dem Knaben das Buch*, I give (to) the boy the book. We must not say, *zu (to) dem Knaben*, but the form of the article *dem* itself, and in many cases also the form of the noun, expresses the relation denoted in English by the preposition *to*.

The dative is, however, only used with certain verbs, especially such as express gift, communication, transfer, etc. In other cases *to* is generally translated by *zu*; as, I go *to* him, *ich gehe zu ihm*. Some verbs which, in English, have a direct object, “govern” the dative in German; as, I help the brother, *ich helfe dem Bruder* (I help *to* the brother).

1) Corresponding to the same cases in Latin.

2) See also “Remarks” at the end of the chapter on the “Noun and Article.”

Some adjectives also "govern" the dative; as, es ist mir angenehm, it is agreeable to me.

4.—The accusative case corresponds to the English objective (direct object).

The objective case in English does not differ in form from the nominative. In German, many masculine nouns have not the same form in the accusative singular as in the nominative; as, der Knabe, the boy, den Knaben (acc).

Articles, adjectives, and pronouns, in the accusative *masculine singular*, always differ in form from the nominative.

In the feminine and neuter genders, and in the plural, the accusative has, without exception, the same form as the nominative.

The object of a preposition may be either in the genitive, dative, or accusative case. (See "Prepositions.")

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

1. DEFINITE ARTICLE.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	ALL GENDERS.
Nom.	der	die	das	the die
Gen.	des	der	des	of the der
Dat.	dem	der	dem	to the den
Acc.	den	die	das	the die

In committing these forms of declension to memory, the student should learn them by columns, *downwards*; as, der, des, dem, den &c., *not* first the nominative of all genders, der, die, das; then the genitive, des, der, des &c.

The forms dem and das are frequently contracted with the preposition preceding them; for in dem, we may say in; for auf das, auf, etc.; (also, for zu der, zur). The contractions in common use are best learned by practice.

2. INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
Nom.	ein	eine	ein	a
Gen.	eines	einer	eines	of a
Dat.	einem	einer	einem	to a
Acc.	einen	eine	ein	a

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

SINGULAR. German nouns are declined, *i. e.* form their cases, in either of the following two ways :

1.—Some nouns form their genitive by adding *es* or *s* to the nominative ; as, *der Fisch*, the fish, *des Fisches*, of the fish ; *der Vater*, the father, *des Vaters*, the father's.

The dative is formed by dropping the *s* of the genitive ; thus, if the genitive takes *es*, the dative retains an *e*, but if the genitive takes only *s*, the dative is the same as the nominative ; as, *dem Fisch*, to the fish, *dem Vater*, to the father.

The accusative has the same form as the nominative ; as, *den Fisch*, *den Vater*.

Nouns ending in a hissing sound add *es* ; others may take *es* or only *s*, euphony being our principal guide ; as, *der Baum*, the tree, *des Baumes* or *Baums* ; but of *das Buch*, the book, the genitive *des Buches* is preferable to *des Buchs*. Nouns which retain the same ending in the plural as they have in the singular, add only *s* ; as, *der Vater* (pl. *Väter*), *des Vaters*, not *Vateres*.

The *e* of the dative is often dropped in colloquial intercourse and even by writers, but the beginner should not make a practice of dropping it from such words as *must* take *es* in the genitive.

2.—Other nouns add *en* or *n* to the nominative, to form the genitive, dative, and accusative, they having the same form in those three cases ; as, *der Held*, the hero, *des Helden*, of the hero, *dem Helden*, to the hero, *den Helden*, the hero ; *der Knabe*, the boy, *des Knaben*, of the boy, *dem Knaben*, to the boy, *den Knaben*, the boy.

Nouns ending in *e* or unaccented *er* or *ar* add only *n* ; as, *der Löwe*, the lion, *des Löwen* ; *der Bauer*, the peasant, *des Bauern* ; *der Ungar*, the Hungarian, *des Ungarn*.

All others add *en*.

NOTE. Nouns declined according to the first form (taking *es* &c.) are said by grammarians to belong to the Strong or Old Declension ; those declined according to the second form (taking *en* &c.), to the Weak or New Declension.

Feminine nouns remain unchanged in the singular ; as, *die Hand*, the hand, *der Hand*, of the hand, *der Hand*, to the hand, *die Hand*, the hand.

PLURAL. If the nominative plural does not end in *n*, an *n* is added in the dative, while the genitive and accusative retain the same form as the nominative; as, *die Väter*, the fathers, *der Väter*, of the fathers, *den Vätern*, to the fathers, *die Väter*, the fathers. But if the nominative plural ends in *n*, all cases have the same form; as, *die Gärten*, the gardens, *der Gärten*, den Gärten, *die Gärten*.

How, then, are we to know whether a certain noun forms its genitive by adding *es* (*ß*), or by adding *en* (*n*), and how are we to know which of the four ways of forming the plural applies to a given noun?

By training the eye and ear to the correct forms and, in case of doubt, referring to a dictionary.

Remember only the following rule, which has no exception: Nouns which add *en* or *n* to form their genitive, take the same ending in the plural, in other words, a noun which adds *en* or *n* to form the genitive retains the form of the genitive in all cases singular and plural.

We hold that other rules, with their numerous exceptions, tend to bewilder the beginner rather than to facilitate the study; while they are useless to the farther advanced, who, in case of uncertainty, will refer to the dictionary, not the grammar. Native Germans do not learn the declension of nouns from rules other than those which we give here.

As, in Latin, we cannot be said to know a noun, unless we are also acquainted with its genitive, and we therefore generally say, *e. g.*, "father" is, in Latin, *pater, patris*; "law" is *lex, legis*, etc.; thus also

In German, we cannot consider ourselves conversant with a noun, unless we are also acquainted with its genitive singular and nominative plural, besides the gender. All good dictionaries state, in the German-English part, these "Principal Parts" of every noun, as we may call them, in the following or a similar manner:

Engel, m.-s, pl.-, angel; *i. e.*, Engel is of the masculine gender (der Engel), takes in the genitive s, des Engels, the plural is the same as the singular, die Engel, and the word means in English *angel*.

Vater, m.-s, pl. Väter, father; *i. e.*, der Vater, des Vaters, die Väter.

Baum, m.-es, -s, pl. Bäume, tree; *i. e.*, der Baum, des Baumes, or Baum's, die Bäume.

Kind, n.-es, pl.-er, child; *i. e.*, das Kind, des Kindes, die Kinder.

Frau, f.-, pl.-en, woman; die Frau, der Frau (feminines do not change in the singular), die Frauen.

The above examples will suffice for rendering the student familiar with the use of a dictionary. It will be observed that the little dash stands for the form of the noun in the nominative singular, and that the terminations following the dash are added to the nom. sing.; when the plural takes the *Umlaut*, it is generally given in full. Dictionaries make use of the dash, also, in place of any part of speech, to save space in giving compound words, idiomatic expressions, etc.

A few nouns are declined in an irregular manner; for instance, das Herz, the heart, gen. des Herzens. Some foreign nouns take a foreign plural; as, Musicus, Musici &c. Such irregularities are found in every good dictionary.

Herr, Mr., sir, gentleman, is usually written with n in the sing., with en in the plural; des Herrn, die Herren.

In compound nouns, only the last part of the composition takes the forms of the plural and declension.

The declension of German nouns does not present so many difficulties, as may appear at first sight; and the beginner may rest assured that after some practice he will be able to tell the correct forms of the greater part of nouns without referring to his dictionary.

As a review, we give a Tabular Statement, accompanied by examples, trusting that it will assist the student in gaining a clear insight into the declension of German nouns. Most students, however, will do better by contenting themselves with the explanations given heretofore and deferring the study of the following Table and Paradigms to a later period,

when they will have acquired some practical knowledge of the language from reading or conversation.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	—	—
Gen.	—es or —s	—en or —n
Dat.	—e or —	—en or —n
Acc.	—	—en or —n

PLURAL.

Nom.	—	—e	—er	—en or —n
Gen.	—	—e	—er	—en or —n
Dat.	—n	—en	—ern	—en or —n
Acc.	—	—e	—er	—en or —n

PARADIGMS.

1.

Spiegel, m.-s, pl.-, mirror.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom.	der Spiegel	the mirror	die Spiegel	the mirrors
Gen.	des Spiegels	of the mirror	der Spiegel	of the mirrors
Dat.	dem Spiegel	to the mirror	den Spiegeln	to the mirrors
Acc.	den Spiegel	the mirror	die Spiegel	the mirrors

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE—

Bäcker, m.-s, pl.-, baker	Kloster, n.-s, pl. Klöster, cloister
Bruder, m.-s, pl. Brüder, brother	Mädchen, n.-s, pl.-, girl
Fenster, n.-s, pl.-, window	Mutter, f.-, pl. Mütter, mother
Fräulein, n.-s, pl.-, miss	Schlüssel, m.-s, pl.-, key
Garten, m.-s, pl. Gärten, garden	Schneider, m.-s, pl.-, tailor
Gebäude, n.-s, pl.-, building	Tochter, f.-, pl. Töchter, daughter
Käse, m.-s, pl.-, cheese	Wasser, n.-s, pl.-, water

Mutter and Tochter are the only feminine nouns that remain unchanged in the plural (taking the Umlaut only).

2.

Tisch, m.-es, pl.-e, table.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	der Tisch the table	die Tische the tables	
Gen.	des Tisches of the table	der Tische of the tables	
Dat.	dem Tische to the table	den Tischen to the tables	
Acc.	den Tisch the table	die Tische the tables	

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE—

Altar, m.-es, -s, pl. Altäre, altar	Hut, m.-es, pl. Hüte, hat
Arm, m.-es, -s, pl.-e, arm	Jahr, n.-es, -s, pl.-e, year
Flöß, n.-es, pl. Flöße, raft	König, m.-es, -s, pl.-e, king
Gans, f.-, pl. Gänse, goose	Monat, m.-es, -s, pl.-e, month
Hahn, m.-es, -s, pl. Hähne, rooster	Schicksal, n.-es, -s, pl.-e, fate
Hand, f.-, pl. Hände, hand	Tag, m.-es, -s, pl.-e, day
Hinderniß, n.-es, -s, pl.-e, obstacle	Thor, n.-es, -s, pl.-e, gate

3.

Blatt, n.-es, pl. Blätter, leaf.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	das Blatt the leaf	die Blätter the leaves	
Gen.	des Blattes of the leaf	der Blätter of the leaves	
Dat.	dem Blatte to the leaf	den Blättern to the leaves	
Acc.	das Blatt the leaf	die Blätter the leaves	

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE—

Bild, n.-es, pl.-er, image	Kleid, n.-es, pl.-er, dress
Buch, n.-es, pl. Bücher, book	Lamm, n.-es, pl. Lämmer, lamb
Dach, n.-es, pl. Dächer, roof	Mann, m.-es, pl. Männer, man
Feld, n.-es, pl.-er, field	Rad, n.-es, pl. Räder, wheel [riches
Geist, m.-es, pl.-er, ghost	Reichthum, m.-es, -s, pl. Reichthümer,
Geschlecht, n.-es, -s, pl.-er, sex	Wald, m.-es, pl. Wälder, forest
Haus, n.-es, pl. Häuser, house	Weib, n.-es, pl.-er, woman

Only masculine and neuter nouns form their plural by adding er to the singular.

4.

Auge, n.-s, pl.-n, eye.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	das Auge	the eye
Gen.	des Auges	of the eye
Dat.	dem Auge	to the eye
Acc.	das Auge	the eye

PLURAL.

die Augen	the eyes
der Augen	of the eyes
den Augen	to the eyes
die Augen	the eyes

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE—

Bett, n.-es, pl.-en, bed	Öhr, n.-es, -s, pl.-en, ear
Doctor, m.-s, pl. Doctor'en, doctor	Schmerz, m.-es, pl.-en, pain
Insekt', n.-es, -s, pl.-en, insect	See, m.-s, pl.-n, lake
Mast, m.-es, pl.-en, mast	Staat, m.-es, pl.-en, state

5.

Held, m. -en, pl. -en, hero.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	der Held	the hero
Gen.	des Helden	of the hero
Dat.	dem Helden	to the hero
Acc.	den Helden	the hero

PLURAL.

die Helden	the heroes
der Helden	of the heroes
den Helden	to the heroes
die Helden	the heroes

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE—

Affe, m. -n, pl. -n, ape	Königin, f. -, pl. -nen, queen
Baier, m. -n, pl. -n, (the) Bavarian	Last, f. -, pl. -en, burden
Bär, m. -en, pl. -en, bear	Mensch, m. -en, pl. -en, human being
Burg, f. -, pl. -en, castle	Monarch', m. -en, pl. -en, monarch
Candidat', m. -en, pl. -en, candidate	Oper, f. -, pl. -n, opera
Gefährte, m. -n, pl. -n, companion	Schlacht, f. -, pl. -en, battle
Graf, m. -en, pl. -en, count	Schwester, f. -, pl. -n, sister
Hase, m. -n, pl. -n, hare	Thor, m. -en, pl. -en, fool
Insel, f. -, pl. -n, island	Wahrheit, f. -, pl. -en, truth

Only masculine and feminine nouns add en to form the genitive singular.

PROPER NOUNS.

Proper nouns which cannot be used without the definite article are declined like common nouns; as, *der Harz*, the Hartz; *des Harzes*, *dem Harze*, *den Harz*; *die Ufer des Rhein(e)s*, the banks of the Rhine; *die Gebirge der Schweiz* (*die Schweiz*, f.), the mountains of Switzerland; *Freiburg im* (for *in dem*) *Breisgau*, Freiburg in Breisgau.

The definite article always precedes the names of mountains, rivers, etc., and the masculine and feminine names of countries.

The neuter names of countries and the names of cities and towns (which are always neuter) either add *s* to form the genitive, or take the preposition *von* (of); as, *die Dichter Deutschlands*, Germany's poets; *die Kaiser von Deutschland*, the emperors of Germany; *die Einwohner Hamburgs*, or *von Hamburg*, the inhabitants of Hamburg.

Those ending in a hissing sound cannot take *s*; as, *die Straßen von Paris* (not *Pariss*), the streets of Paris.

Names of persons form their genitive by adding *s* (sometimes *'s*, especially in the case of family names); as, *Karl's Buch*, Charles's book; *Bertha's Tante*, Bertha's aunt; *Goethe's Werke*, Goethe's works; those ending in a hissing sound add *ens*, feminines ending in *e* add *ns*; as, *Fritz*, *Fred*, *Fritzens*; *Louise*, *Louisa*, *Louisens*.

The dative and accusative are the same as the nominative.

Names of persons may, however, be preceded by an article (or a word declined like an article), in which case they remain unchanged; as, *der Karl*, Charles, *des Karl*, *dem Karl*, *den Karl*; *die Bücher meines Paul*, the books of my Paul; *die Eltern des guten Wilhelm*, the parents of good William.

When a proper name is preceded by an adjective, the latter is preceded by the definite article, except in addressing a person; as, *der gute Ludwig*, good Lewis; but, *ich seh', lieber Ludwig*, *daß ic.*, I see, dear Lewis, that, etc.

Greek and Latin proper names were formerly often declined as in Latin; as, *Sokratis Schüler*, Socrates's scholars. Now, the prevailing practice is to form their genitive

by adding *s* (or *'s*); as, *Cäsar's Feldzüge*, *Cæsar's campaigns*; *Cicero's Reden*, *Cicero's orations*; or, if they end in *s*, as in the former example, they are left unchanged or take an apostrophe; as, *Sokrates (or Sokrates') Schüler* (or better, *die Schüler des Sokrates*).

Of *Jesús Christus* the Latin genitive *Jesu Christi* is generally used.

When the name of a person is preceded by a title, without an article, the name only is declined; as, *Kaiser Wilhelm's Regierung*, *Emperor William's government*; but when an article precedes the title, the latter is declined, not the name; as, *die Regierung des Kaisers Wilhelm*. Only the word *Herr* is always declined; as, *Herrn Müller's Haus*; *das Haus des Herrn Müller*.

The plural of names of men is generally formed by adding *e*; as, *die Heinrichs*, the *Henrys*; those ending in *o* add *ne*; as, *die Ottos*, the *Othos*; others remain unchanged; as, *die Göthe*, *die Schiller*. The dative takes *n*, if the nominative does not end in *n*; as, *den Heinrichen*, to the *Henrys*.

The plural of names of women is formed by adding *en*, *n*, or *'n*; as, *Adelheid*, *Adelaide*, *die Adelheiden*; *Louise*, *die Louisen*; *Ida*, *die Idas*.

REMARKS ON THE USE OF THE ARTICLE AND NOUN.

The definite article is employed: 1) When we use the name of an author for his works; as, *ich habe den Schiller gekauft*, I have bought *Schiller's* works. 2) Before a word taken in its widest signification, including all of the kind denoted by it; as, *der Mensch ist sterblich*, man is mortal; *der Zucker ist süß*, sugar is sweet. 3) Before the names of days, months, and seasons; as, *der Montag*, Monday; *der April*, April; *der Winter*, winter. 4) Before words denoting relationship; as, *der (or mein, &c.) Vater ist zu Hause*, father is at home. 5) In the phrases: *er ist in der Schule, Kirche, Stadt &c.*, he is at school, church, town. 6) Before words denoting weight, measure, or time, in such phrases as, *fünfzig Pfennige da s Pfund*, *die Elle*, fifty pence a pound, an ell; *dreimal da s Jahr*, three times a year. 7) Before some other words, which are best learned by practice; as, *der Congreß*, Congress; *das Christenthum*, Christianity, &c.

The use of the definite article with proper nouns has already been commented upon (see "Proper Nouns").

The indefinite article is omitted in stating a person's occupation; as, *er ist Arzt*, he is a physician.

The article must be repeated before each of two or more nouns which are not of the same gender and number; as, *der Vater, die Mutter und das Kind*, the father, mother, and child; *die Mutter und die Töchter*, the mother and daughters; but if they are all in the plural, the article may be used but once; as, *die Söhne (m.) und Töchter (f.)*.

Nouns denoting number, measure, or weight, retain their singular form after cardinal numbers; as, *zehn St ü c k Tuch*, ten pieces of cloth; *drei Gl ä s s e Wein*, three glasses of wine; *zwei P f u n d Caffee*, two pounds of coffee; except the feminines, and those denoting

periods of time, or coins; as, drei Ellen Tuch, three ells of cloth; drei Tage, three days; acht Pfennige, eight pence. But zehn Mark (not Marken), ten mark(s), German coin. Dollar and Cent, also, are generally left unchanged in the plural; as, fünf Dollar, zehn Cent.

Nouns in apposition must agree in number and case; as, der Nachbar, mein Freund N; das Haus des Nachbarn, meines Freundes N.

The English *of* is not translated in German, nor is its object put in the genitive case: 1) Usually after nouns denoting measure, weight, etc.; as, ein Buch Papier, a quire of paper; ein Centner Heu, a hundred-weight of hay (see also the examples given above, drei Glas Wein &c.); but when the object of the preposition *of* is accompanied by a limiting or qualifying word, it is put in the genitive; as, ein Glas tiefes Weines, or guten Weines, a glass of this, or of good wine. 2) In such expressions as die Stadt Berlin, the city of Berlin; der Monat Mai, the month of May; der erste Juni, the first of June.

Of is usually translated by *von*: 1) When its object denotes the material of which something is made; as, ein Ring von Gold, a ring of gold (a gold ring) eine Kette von Eisen, a chain of iron (an iron chain); or, ein goldener Ring, eine eiserne Kette. 2) When the noun following *of* is not accompanied by a determining word which, in German, indicates the genitive case by its termination; as, ein Vater von zehn Söhnen, a father of ten sons.

The accusative is used in stating measure, weight, value, and time; as, das Brett misst zehn und einen halben Fuß, es ist einen Fuß breit; the board measures ten feet and a half, it is one foot wide; die Kette wiegt einen Centner, or ist einen Centner schwer, the bell weighs a hundred-weight, or is a hundred-weight in weight ("heavy"); das Buch kostet einen Thaler, es ist einen Thaler werth, the book costs a thaler, it is worth a thaler; es dauerte einen Tag, it lasted a day; das Kind ist drei und einen halben Monat alt, the child is three months and a half old; den zwölften Juni, the twelfth of June; San Francisco, den 13. März 1879. The time in which anything takes place is also often expressed by the genitive, or a preposition with its proper case; as, Morgens, or am Morgen, in the morning; Sonntags, or am Sonntage, on Sunday; am folgenden Tage, on the following day; etc.

THE ADJECTIVE.

(Das Adjectiv, Eigenschafts- oder Beiwort.)

When an adjective is used predicatively, it remains unchanged, as in English; as, der Vater ist gut, the father is good; die Mutter ist gut, the mother is good; das Kind ist gut, the child is good; die Eltern sind gut, the parents are good. It will be observed in these examples that *gut*, being used predicatively,

undergoes no change, be the noun masculine, feminine, or neuter, singular or plural.

An adjective joined, attributively, to a noun, but placed after it, instead of preceding it, remains also unchanged; as, *ein Ritter, edel und tapfer*, a knight, noble and brave.

An adjective, however, when joined to the noun which it qualifies, generally precedes that noun (as in English) and is then declined, *i. e.*, it adds certain terminations to its original form in the different genders, numbers, and cases, and must agree with its noun in gender, number, and case.

The declension of an adjective is not the same under all conditions, and depends upon what precedes the adjective. It appears, at first sight, quite bewildering to beginners, but when once understood, it will be found very simple.

Adjectives are declined in *three* different ways; viz.,

1.—When not preceded by an article (or word declined like an article) the adjective takes the same terminations as the definite article.

Instead of *it* (*die*) the adjectives add only *e*, and instead of *as* (*das*) they add *es*.

The genitive singular in the masculine and neuter is now generally formed by adding *en* instead of *es* (*des*).

PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
	good wine	good soup	good cloth
Nom.	guter Wein	gute Suppe	gutes Tuch
Gen.	guten (es) Weines	guter Suppe	guten (es) Tuches
Dat.	gutem Weine	guter Suppe	gutem Tuche
Acc.	guten Wein	gute Suppe	gutes Tuch

PLURAL.

ALL GENDERS.

	good wines, soups, cloths	.
Nom.	gute Weine, Suppen, Tücher	
Gen.	guter Weine, Suppen, Tücher	
Dat.	guten Weinen, Suppen, Tüchern	
Acc.	gute Weine, Suppen, Tücher	

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE—

DECLINE, in the singular only,

harter Stahl, -es, hard steel	schwarze Tinte, black ink
starker Tabak, -s, strong tobacco	weißes Papier, -s, white paper
blaue Seide, blue silk	frisches Brod, -es, fresh bread

DECLINE, in the plural,

große Männer, great men	schöne Frauen, beautiful women
grüne Bäume, green trees	blonde Haare, blonde hair(s)
reine Hände, clean hands	glückliche Kinder, happy children

This form of declension is called by grammarians the Strong or Old Declension of adjectives.

Adjectives also follow this declension, when they are preceded by limiting words which are not declined; as, *genug*, enough; *etwas*, some; *viel*, much; *mehr*, more; *wenig*, little; *allerlei*, all kinds of, etc., and the cardinal numbers *zwei*, *drei*, *vier* &c.

Drei, *drei*, *viel*, *mehr*, *wenig*, are sometimes declined (see “Numerals” and “Indefinite Pronouns”), and then the adjectives follow the declension explained under 2.—

When the adjective is preceded by a personal pronoun of the first or second person, it is declined as above; as, *ich armer Mann*, I, poor man; *dir gutem Freunde*, to you (thee), good friend; *euch lieben Brüdern*, to you, dear brothers; though in the second person it is customary to use the adjective and noun in the nominative case; as, *dir, guter Freund*; *euch, liebe Brüder*.

2.—When preceded by the *definite* article, the adjective adds *e* in the nominative singular, and *en* in all other cases of the singular and all cases of the plural; the same in all genders. The accusative singular feminine and neuter has, of course, the same form as the nominative (see “Accusative Case” page 33).

PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
the good father	the good mother	the good child
Nom. der gute Vater	die gute Mutter	das gute Kind
Gen. des guten Vaters	der guten Mutter	des guten Kindes
Dat. dem guten Vater	der guten Mutter	dem guten Kinde
Acc. den guten Vater	die gute Mutter	das gute Kind

PLURAL.

ALL GENDERS.

	the good fathers, mothers, children
Nom.	die guten Väter, Mütter, Kinder
Gen.	der guten Väter, Mütter, Kinder
Dat.	den guten Vätern, Müttern, Kindern
Acc.	die guten Väter, Mütter, Kinder

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE—

DECLINE, in both numbers,

der fleißige Schüler, the diligent	die rothe Rose, the red rose
[scholar	das strenge Gesetz, the severe law
der starke Arm, the strong arm	das kleine Dorf, the small village
die graue Maus, the gray mouse	das schöne Auge, the beautiful eye

Practice also on the examples given under I.—, after prefixing the definite article; as, der harte Stahl &c.

This form of declension is called by grammarians the Weak or New Declension of adjectives.

Adjectives also follow this declension when they are preceded by limiting words that are declined like the definite article; such words are *dieser*, this; *jener*, that; *jeder*, every; *aller*, all; *einiger*, some; *mancher*, many a; etc. (see "Pronouns".) Practice on the above examples by substituting *dieser*, *jener*, *jeder* &c., for the definite article.

After the words *aller*, *einiger*, *mancher*, and after *eislicher*, some, *mehrere*, several, *viele*, many, the adjective is often declined like the definite article (see page 43, I.—); as, *mancher guter Mann*, many a good man; *einige gute Äpfel*, some good apples.

3.—When preceded by the *indefinite* article, the adjective is declined in the same manner as when preceded by the definite article, except that in the nominative masculine and neuter (and accusative neuter) of the singular it takes the terminations of the definite article, adding *er* in the masculine and *es* in the neuter.

This form is called by grammarians the Mixed Declension, having partly the form of the Strong and partly of the Weak Declension.

Adjectives also follow this declension, when they are preceded by such words as are declined like the indefinite article; viz., the so-called possessive pronouns (see "Pronouns") *mein*, my; *dein*, thy; *sein*, his or its; *ihr*, her or their; *unser*, our; *euer*, your; *Ihr*, your; and the word *kein*, no (not any).

These words have, like the indefinite article *ein*, the same form in the nominative masculine and neuter (and the accusative neuter) singular, and the German idiom requires that in those cases the adjective should take a termination indicating the gender.

PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
my good son	my good daughter	my good book
N. <i>mein guter Sohn</i>	<i>meine gute Tochter</i>	<i>mein gutes Buch</i>
G. <i>meines guten Sohnes</i>	<i>meiner guten Tochter</i>	<i>meines guten Buches</i>
D. <i>meinem guten Sohne</i>	<i>meiner guten Tochter</i>	<i>meinem guten Buche</i>
A. <i>meinen guten Sohn</i>	<i>meine gute Tochter</i>	<i>mein gutes Buch</i>

PLURAL.

ALL GENDERS.

	my good sons, daughters, books
N.	<i>meine guten Söhne, Töchter, Bücher</i>
G.	<i>meiner guten Söhne, Töchter, Bücher</i>
D.	<i>meinen guten Söhnen, Töchtern, Büchern</i>
A.	<i>meine guten Söhne, Töchter, Bücher</i>

Decline, for practice, the examples given with the other forms of declension, using the indefinite article *ein*, or one of the words declined like it, before the adjective; as, *dein guter Stahl, ihre blaue Seide, sein weißes Papier, ein großer Mann* &c.

The time spent in practicing the declension of adjectives is not wasted, because by such practice the ear is trained to a proper perception of the correct forms, and this is the end we should have in view in teaching or learning a foreign language. Unless the students acquire an intuitive "feeling", which enables them to discriminate, unconsciously, between the correct and the incorrect, all rules and classifications are to very little purpose.

Besides those given above, a large number of other examples may be proposed by the teacher or by the students themselves.

Those who have not the advantages of a teacher's help, may write a number of declensions, have them corrected by a competent person, and then commit them to memory and recite them, aloud, until they "come quite natural" to them.

REMARKS. Adjectives ending in *e* drop it before adding the terminations required in declension.

Euphony permits sometimes the elision of an *c*; as, *edel*, noble, *ein edler* (for *edeler*) *Mensch*, a noble man; *heiter* (serene), *am* (an dem) *heiteren* (for *heiteren*) *Himmel*, in the serene sky.

Hoch, high, drops the *c* when used attributively before a noun; *der hohe Baum*, the high tree, *des hohen Baumes, die hohen Bäume* &c.; but, *der Baum ist hoch*, the tree is high.

When more adjectives than one precede a noun, they all follow the same form of declension; as, *guter, alter, Wein*, good old wine; *der weise, gute, alte Mann*, the wise, good, old man; *ein weiser, guter, alter Mann*, a wise, etc.

Participles used as adjectives are declined as adjectives; as, *der liebende Vater*, the loving father; *ein liebender Vater*, a loving father.

Adjectives used as nouns are usually declined as adjectives; as, *der Deutsche*, the German, *des Deutschen* &c.; *ein Deutscher*, a German; but in some cases they are treated as nouns; as, *er spricht ein gutes Deutsch* (not *Deutsches*), he speaks (a) good German.

In English, adjectives used as nouns generally convey a plural meaning; as, the rich are not always happy; in German, they may be used either in the singular or in the plural; as, *der Reiche ist nicht immer glücklich*, or, *die Reichen sind nicht immer glücklich*.

German nouns are not used as adjectives; when an English noun is thus used, the Germans either employ an appropriate adjective or use a compound noun; as, a silk dress, *ein seidenes Kleid*; the silk trade, *der Seidenhandel*. Proper nouns derived from names of places are used adjectively, but are not inflected; as, *der Hamburger Hafen*, Hamburg harbor; *des Hamburger Hafens* &c.; but we say, *das Schiff des Hamburger's*, the ship of the man from Hamburg, because here *Hamburger* is used as a noun.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives form their comparative by adding *er*, and their superlative by adding *est*, to the positive ; as, *mild*, mild ; *milder*, milder ; *mildest*, mildest.

Adjectives ending in *e* drop it before adding the termination. In the superlative, the *e* of the termination *est* is dropped whenever euphony allows it ; as, *reich*, rich, *reichst*, richest. In some adjectives euphony permits the elision of an *e* from the root in the comparative degree ; as, *edel*, noble, *edler*, nobler.

Most monosyllables take the Umlaut in the comparative ; as, *alt*, old, *älter*, older, *ältest*, oldest ; *jung*, young, *jünger*, younger, *jüngst*, youngest. (For exceptions see "Remarks", next page.)

Gesunt, healthy, is the only adjective of more than one syllable that may take the Umlaut ; *gesünder*, *gesündest* ; but *gesunder*, *gesundest*, are also used.

Adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees are declined as in the positive ; as, *ein reicherer Mann*, a richer man, *eines reich(er)en Mannes* &c., *der reichste Mann*, the richest man, *des reichsten Mannes* &c.

Participles, whose meaning admits of comparison, form their degrees in the same manner as adjectives ; as, *bedeutend*, important, *bedeutender*, *bedeutendest* or *bedeutendst*.

The comparison of the following adjectives is irregular or defective ; viz.,

<i>gut</i> , good	<i>besser</i> , better	<i>best</i> , best
<i>hoch</i> , high	<i>höher</i> , higher	<i>höchst</i> , highest
<i>nahe</i> , near	<i>näher</i> , nearer	<i>nächst</i> , nearest, next
<i>viel</i> , much	<i>mehr</i> , more	<i>meist</i> , most
<i>wenig</i> , little,	<i>weniger</i> , }	<i>wenigst</i> , }
	<i>minder</i> , } less	<i>mindest</i> , } least
[wanting]	<i>ober</i> , upper	<i>oberst</i> , uppermost
"	<i>unter</i> , under	<i>unterst</i> , undermost
"	<i>äußer</i> , outer	<i>äußerst</i> , outmost, utmost
"	<i>inner</i> , inner	<i>innerst</i> , inmost
"	<i>vorder</i> , fore	<i>vorderst</i> , foremost
"	<i>hinter</i> , hinder	<i>hinterst</i> , hindmost
"	<i>mittler</i> , middle	<i>mittlert</i> , middlemost

The last eight comparatives and superlatives in the list have no adjective positive, being formed from adverbs.

Groß, great, large, generally takes the form größt in the superlative, instead of größte.

In sentences expressing equality of degree, *as—as* is translated by *jo—wie*, or *ebenjo—wie*; as, er ist jo fleißig, wie ich, he is as diligent as I; als is often used instead of wie, especially when the comparison relates to *quantity*, not *quality*; as, er hat jo viel Geld, als ich. The word *than* must always be translated by als; as, er ist reicher, als ich (not wie ich). Observe that wie, as well as als, is preceded by a comma.

REMARKS. As before stated, most monosyllables take the Umlaut in forming the degrees of comparison. The exceptions to this rule are best learned by practice; however, as dictionaries generally fail to give the degrees of comparison, we state here all exceptions, not as a subject for study, but merely for reference in case of doubt. Some of the adjectives given below will, from their nature, rarely, if ever, be found in the comparative or superlative degree; yet we include them, in order to make the list complete.

1.—The diphthong *au* does not take the Umlaut in comparison; as, flau, dull, flauer, flauert; laut, loud, lauter, lauterst.

2.—The following adjectives may, or may not, take the Umlaut; viz., bang, fearful; blaß, pale; tumm, stupid; fromm, pious; glatt, smooth; klar, clear; naß, wet; zart, tender; although banger, dümm, frömm, klarer, zarter, and the corresponding superlatives are preferred by good speakers.

3.—The following adjectives should not take the Umlaut; viz.,

barſch, harsh	frech, glad	nackt, naked	ſchroff, steep
blant, bright	hohl, hollow	platt, flat	ſtarr, stiff
bloß, bare	heiß, amiable	plump, clumsy	ſtolz, proud
brav, good, brave	faßl, bald	raſch, quick	ſtraff, stretched, tight
bunt, variegated	farg, scanty	roh, raw	ſtumm, dumb
bumpf, dull, close	knapp, tight	rund, round	ſtumpf, blunt
fabe, insipid	laßm, lame	ſacht, soft, gentle	tolſ, mad
faßl, fallow	laß, weary	ſanft, gentle	voll, full
faß, fallow	loſe (loß), loose	ſatt, satiated	waßr, true
faſch, false	matt, tired	ſchlaff, slack	wunt, sore
faſch, flat	merſch, decayed	ſchlant, slender	zaßm, tame

THE NUMERAL.

(Das Zahlwort.)

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

1. eins (ein, eine, ein)	20. zwanzig
2. zwei	21. ein und zwanzig
3. drei	22. zwei und zwanzig 2c.
4. vier	30. dreißig
5. fünf	40. vierzig
6. sechs	50. fünfzig
7. sieben	60. sechzig
8. acht	70. siebzig
9. neun	80. achtzig
10. zehn	90. neunzig
11. elf	100. hundert
12. zwölf	101. hundert und eins
13. dreizehn	102. hundert und zwei 2c.
14. vierzehn	200. zweihundert
15. fünfzehn	300. dreihundert 2c.
16. sechzehn	1000. tausend
17. siebzehn	2000. zweitausend
18. achtzehn	100,000. hunderttausend
19. neunzehn	1,000,000. eine Million'.

REMARKS. 1.—When simply counting, we use the form *eins* for *one*; but when *one* limits a noun and is not preceded by the article (or a similar word), it is rendered by *ein, eine, ein* and declined like the indefinite article, from which we distinguish it, when necessary, by laying a greater stress on it in speaking, and by writing it with a capital initial, or by underlining it (or, in print, “spacing” it); as, *ein Mann*, a man; *Ein Mann* or *e in Mann*, one man. In all other instances it is declined like an adjective; as, *einer meiner Brüder*, one of my brothers; *der eine Mann*, the one man, etc.

The English *one*, placed after an adjective to avoid the repetition of a substantive, is not translated in German; as, *Has he a new coat?* *Hat er einen neuen Rock?* Yes, he has a new one, *ja, er hat einen neuen*.

2.—When *zwei*, two, and *drei*, three, are not preceded by an article (or a word similarly declined) they add *er* in the genitive; as, *die Briefe zweier (dreier) Freunde*, the letters of two (three) friends. The other cardinal numbers are sometimes (*hundert* and *tausend* always) declined, when used as nouns; as, *vieler Hunderte*, many hundreds; *auf allen Vieren kriechen*, to crawl on all fours; thus also *zwei* and *drei* (in the dative): *ich habe es Zweien oder Dreien gesagt*, I have said it to two or three (persons).

3.—The English *-fold* is rendered by *-fach*; as, *einfach*, single, *zweifach*, two-fold, etc.; *time* in the expressions *one time* (once), *two times*, etc., is rendered by *Mal*, which is usually suffixed to the cardinal numbers; as, *einmal*, *zweimal* &c.

4.—*Einerlei*, of one kind; *zweierlei*, of two kinds, etc., are formed from the cardinals by adding *erlei*.

5.—In multiplying, the Germans generally use the verb in the singular number; as, *dreimal drei ist neun*, three times three *are* nine.

6.—*Hundert* and *tausend* are used without an article; as, *hundert Soldaten*, a hundred soldiers.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

The ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinals by adding *t* from two to nineteen, and *st* from twenty upwards; to those letters are further added the terminations required by adjectives, the ordinals being declined as such; as, *der vierte Tag*, the fourth day; *ein zweiter Versuch*, a second attempt. *Der erste*, the first, and *der dritte*, the third, are irregular, and *der achte*, the eighth, does not add *t* (not *achte*).

der erste, the first	der zwölfte, the twelfth
der zweite, the second	der dreizehnte, the thirteenth
der dritte, the third	der vierzehnte, the fourteenth
der vierte, the fourth	der zwanzigste, the twentieth
der fünfte, the fifth	der ein und zwanzigste, the twenty-first
der sechste, the sixth	der zwei und zwanzigste, the twenty-second
der siebente, the seventh	der hundertste, the hundredth
der achte, the eighth	der zweihundertste, the two-hundredth
der neunte, the ninth	der tausendste, the thousandth
der zehnte, the tenth	
der elfte, the eleventh	

REMARKS. 1.—Instead of *der dritte*, *vierte*, *zwanzigste* &c. *Theil*, the third, fourth, twentieth part, etc., we can use nouns formed from the ordinal numbers by the addition of *el*; as, *ein Drittel*, *Viertel*, *Zwanzigstel* &c.

2.—*Half* as an adjective is *halber*, *e*, *es*, and is preceded by the article; as, *ein halber Gulden*, half a florin; as a noun it is *die Hälfte*; as, *die Hälfte von vier ist zwei*, the half of four is two. *Unterhalb* is one and a half; *dritthalb*, two and a half, etc.; these compositions are indeclinable; as, *nach anderthalb Jahren*, in a year and a half. But we can say equally well, *ein und ein halb*, *zwei und ein halb* &c., in which case *halb* is declined.

3.—Firstly, secondly, etc., are rendered by *erstens*, *zweitens*, *drittens*, *zwanzigstens* &c.; these adverbs are derived from the ordinals.

4.—*Der wievielte?* means *who (or which) of the number?* *Der wievielte ist heute?* What day of the month is to-day?

THE PRONOUN.

(Das Pronomen oder Fürwort.)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	ich I	wir	we
Gen.	meiner of me	unſer	of us
Dat.	mir to me	unſ	to us
Acc.	miß me	unſ	us

SECOND PERSON.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	du thou	ihr	you
Gen.	deiner of thee	euer	of you
Dat.	dir to thee	euch	to you
Acc.	diß thee	euch	you

THIRD PERSON.

	MASCULINE.		FEMININE.		NEUTER.
Nom.	er he	ſie	she	eſ	it
Gen.	ſeiner of him	ihrer	of her	ſeiner	of it
Dat.	ihm to him	ihr	to her	ihm	to it
Acc.	ihn him	ſie	her	eſ	it

PLURAL.

ALL GENDERS.

Nom.	ſie they
Gen.	ihrer of them
Dat.	ihnem to them
Acc.	ſie them

The dative and accusative of the first and second persons, *mir*, *miß* &c., are often used reflexively, and must be rendered in English by myself, etc.; as, *ich unterhalte mich*, I amuse myself; *wir unterhalten unſ*, we amuse ourselves.

In the dative and accusative of the third person we have in German a reflexive form, *sich*, which remains unchanged in all genders and both numbers; as,

Dat. *sich*, to himself, to herself, to itself, or to themselves.

Acc. *sich*, himself, herself, itself, or themselves.

Observe its use in the following examples: *Jo'hann kauft sich ein Buch*, John buys (for) himself a book; but: *Jo'hann kauft ihm ein Buch*, John buys a book for him (*i. e.* another person); *er schneidet sich*, he cuts himself; *er schneidet ihn*, he cuts him (another); *sie unterhalten sich*, they amuse themselves; *sie unterhalten sie*, they entertain them (their friends). (See also "Reflexive Verbs.")

In the plural, *sich* is often used in place of *einander*, one another (or each other); as, *sie lieben sich*, they love one another; but this practice is not recommended; say, *sie lieben einander* for *they love one another*, and *sie lieben sich* or *sich selbst* for *they love themselves*.

The word *selbst*, self, is often used with the personal pronouns for greater emphasis; as, *ich sagte es selbst*, I said it (so) myself; *ich kenne mich*, I know myself; *ich kenne mich selbst*, I know myself, with more emphasis. When the genitives *seiner*, *ihrer*, are used reflexively, *selbst* is often added to avoid ambiguity; as, *er schämt sich seiner selbst*, he is ashamed of himself; *er schämt sich seiner*, he is ashamed of him (another person).

In German, *du* (sing., thou) and *ihr* (plur., you) are used in elevated style, in poetry, and in addressing near relatives, intimate friends, and children. In addressing other persons, *Sie* (they) is used, and the verb is put in the third person plural, whether we address one person or more. To distinguish it from *sie*, they, it is written with a capital initial.

EXAMPLES. In speaking to a brother, intimate friend, etc., we say, *du bist fleißig*, thou art diligent; in speaking to two or more brothers, etc., we say, *ihr seid fleißig*, you are diligent; in speaking to one or more other persons (not relatives, intimate friends, etc.), we say, *Sie sind fleißig*, (*literally*) they are diligent; while in English, in either of those cases, we should say, *you are diligent*.

The address by *du* and *ihr* may be called the familiar address, that by *Sie* the polite address. The use of the familiar address towards strangers is a sign of ill-breeding, and should be carefully avoided.

Among some of the German peasantry *Ihr* is used in addressing one or more persons.

Personal pronouns must agree in gender with the noun in whose place they stand; as, *Wo ist die Feder?* Where is the pen? *Sie ist auf dem Tische*, *she* (not *it*) is on the table, because *Feder* is feminine; thus also, *haben Sie den Garten gesehen?* Have you seen the garden? *Ja, ich habe ihn gesehen*; yes, I have seen *him* (*den Garten*).

However, in the case of nouns denoting persons (except *das Kind*), the pronouns are usually made to agree with the sex rather than the grammatical gender; as, *wo ist das Mädchen?* Where is the girl? *Sie* (instead of *es*) *ist in der Küche*, she is in the kitchen.

REMARKS. 1.—The pronoun *ich*, I, when not beginning a sentence, is written with a small initial.

2.—The genitives of the personal pronouns are contracted with the prepositions *halben*, *wegen*, *um*—*willen* (see “Prepositions”); the final *r* is then changed to *t*, and to *unser* and *euer* *t* is added; as, *meinethalben*, on my account, for aught I care; *seinethalben*, for his sake; *um unserwillen*, for our sake.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

They are the following:

<i>mein</i> , my	<i>dein</i> , thy	<i>sein</i> , his or its	<i>ihr</i> , her
<i>unser</i> , our	<i>euer</i> , your	<i>ihr</i> , their (<i>Ihr</i> , your)	

When a possessive pronoun is joined to a noun (as “possessive adjective”) it agrees with it in gender, number, and case, and is declined in the singular like the indefinite article, in the plural like an adjective not preceded by an article (see paradigm, top of page 44), as will be observed in the following

PARADIGM.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	ALL GENDERS.
Nom.	<i>mein</i>	<i>meine</i>	<i>mein</i>	<i>my</i> <i>meine</i>
Gen.	<i>meines</i>	<i>meiner</i>	<i>meines</i>	<i>of my</i> <i>meiner</i>
Dat.	<i>meinem</i>	<i>meiner</i>	<i>meinem</i>	<i>to my</i> <i>meinen</i>
Acc.	<i>meinen</i>	<i>meine</i>	<i>mein</i>	<i>my</i> <i>meine</i>

In the declension of *unser* and *euer* one *e* may be dropped; thus we say: *unsre*, *unseres* or *unses*, *unsren* or *unsren* &c.; in the same manner, *eure*, *euren* or *euren* &c.

The remarks (page 41) on the repetition of the definite article before two or more nouns refer also to the possessive pronouns; as, mein Vater und meine Mutter, my father and mother.

When, however, a possessive pronoun is not joined to a noun, but refers to a noun understood, and is not followed by an adjective, it is declined, in the singular and plural, like an adjective not preceded by an article (see page 43), and agrees with the noun understood in gender and number; as, *Wessen Garten ist schöner, meiner oder deiner?* Whose garden is finer, mine or thine? *Ist das sein Buch oder ihr es?* Is that his book or hers?

Instead of this form of the possessive pronoun we may use *der, die, das meine (deine &c.)*, or *der, die, das meinige (deinige &c.)*. In the foregoing examples it would be equally good to say: *Wessen Garten ist schöner, der meine (or der meinige) oder der deine (or der deinige)? Ist das sein Buch oder das ihre (or das ihrige)?* *Meine* and *meinige &c.* are declined like an adjective preceded by the definite article (see page 45), and agree in gender and number with the noun understood. Here follows a list of the different forms in the nominative case:

meiner,	meine,	meines	or der, die, das	meine	or meinige	mine
deiner,	deine,	deines		deine	or deinige	thine
seiner,	seine,	seines		seine	or seinige	his
ihrer,	ihre,	ihr es		ihre	or ihrige	hers
un(s)rer,	unsre,	unsres		unsre	or unsrige	ours
eu(c)rer,	eure,	eures		eure	or eurige	yours
ihrer,	ihre,	ihr es		ihre	or ihrige	their
(I)hrer,	(I)hre	(I)hr es		(I)hre	or (I)hrige	yours)

REMARKS. 1.—When a possessive pronoun stands in the predicate after the verb *to be*, denoting simply ownership, it may be left unchanged like an adjective used predicatively; as, *der Hut ist mein*; but this cannot be done, when the subject is expressed in an indefinite manner, by *es, das, or dies* (see “Demonstrative Pronouns”); as, *wem gehört dieser Hut?* To whom does this hat belong? *er ist mein*; but, *es (das) ist meiner or der meinige*.

2.—*Das Meinige, Deinige &c.*, may be used as nouns; as, *ich habe das Meinige gethan*, I have done my share; *wie befinden sich die Ihrigen?* How are the members of your family?

3.—The possessive pronouns must correspond to the form of address; when “familiar”, we use *sein* in addressing one person, *euer* in addressing more persons; when “polite”, we always use *Ihr*, writing it with a capital initial to distinguish it from *ih*r, her or their; as, *du hast keine Bücher, ihr habt eure Bücher, Sie haben Ihre Bücher*, you have your books.

In letters, all personal and possessive pronouns referring to the person addressed must begin with a capital initial; as, *Du, Dich, Dein, Ihr (you), Euch* &c.

4.—The definite article is often used in German, where in English we employ a possessive pronoun; as, *ich halte die Feder mit der rechten Hand*, I hold the pen with *my* right hand; *er hat den Arm gebrochen*, or, reflexively, *er hat sich den Arm gebrochen*, he has broken his arm. This use of the article is, of course, admissible only when no ambiguity is likely to result from it.

5.—Expressions like “a friend of mine” are rendered *ein Freund von mir* or *einer meiner Freunde*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

They are *dieser*, this; *jener*, that; *der*, this or that. *Dieser* and *jener* are declined like adjectives not preceded by an article (see page 43).

PARADIGM.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.	
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.		ALL GENDERS.	
Nom. <i>dieser</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	this	<i>diese</i>	these
Gen. <i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>dieses</i>	of this	<i>dieser</i>	of these
Dat. <i>diesem</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diesem</i>	to this	<i>diesen</i>	to these
Acc. <i>diesen</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	this	<i>diese</i>	these

Dieser is frequently used for the English *that*; *jener* is used to denote remote objects and as a contrast to *dieser*, especially when *dieser* and *jener* express the English *the latter—the former, this one—that one*.

Instead of *dieser* or *jener*, we may use *der, die, das*. When joined to a noun, its declension is, throughout, that of the definite article, from which it is distinguished by being pronounced with greater emphasis; when not joined to a noun, it differs from the article in the following cases:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	ALL GENDERS.	
Gen. <i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	of this or that one	
Dat. <i>dem</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dem</i>	deren, of these or those	
			denen, to these or those	

The neuter *dieses* (usually the short form *dies*), *das*, or the personal pronoun *es* is often used with the verb *to be* as what we may call an indefinite (or “anticipative”) subject. These words then retain the same form, whatever may be the gender or number of the noun or pronoun in the predicate, while the verb agrees with the latter in person and number ; as, *das bin ich*, that is I ; *das waret ihr*, that was you ; *dies ist mein Garten*, this is my garden ; *das ist unsere Schule*, that is our school ; *es sind deine Freunde*, it is your friends, etc. When *es* is the subject, and a personal pronoun the complement, *es* is placed after the verb ; as, *Ich bin es*, *du bist es*, *er ist es*, *wir sind es*, *ihr seid es*, *sie sind es*.

DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS.

They are the following: *derjenige*, or *der*, he (who) ; *derselbe*, the same ; and *solcher*, such.

1.—*Derjenige* (*welcher*) is the antecedent of a relative and corresponds to the English *he* (who), *diejenige* to *she* (who), *dasjenige* to *it* (which).

It may stand alone or limit a noun (as, *derjenige Mensch, welcher*, the man who) and is declined as if its first part *der* were the definite article, and *-jenige* a separate adjective, as will be observed in the following

PARADIGM.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	ALL GENDERS.
Nom.	<i>derjenige</i>	<i>diejenige</i>	<i>dasjenige</i>	<i>diejenigen</i>
Gen.	<i>desjenigen</i>	<i>derjenigen</i>	<i>desjenigen</i>	<i>derjenigen</i>
Dat.	<i>demjenigen</i>	<i>derjenigen</i>	<i>demjenigen</i>	<i>denjenigen</i>
Acc.	<i>denjenigen</i>	<i>diejenige</i>	<i>dasjenige</i>	<i>diejenigen</i>

Instead of *derjenige* &c., we may also use *der*, *die*, *das* ; when it is joined to a noun, is declined like the definite article ;

when it stands alone, its genitive and dative is that of the demonstrative pronoun *der, die, das* (see page 56), except the genitive plural, which is *derer* instead of *deren*. Be careful never to use *derer* except when it is the antecedent of a relative; we say, *es gibt deren viele*, there are many of them (*i. e.* of those we were speaking of); but, *es gibt derer viele, welche immer in Armuth leben*, there are many of those who always live in poverty.

Be careful, also, not to use *erer* before a noun, because *der, die, das*, when joined to a noun, is always declined like the definite article, as above stated; as, *es gibt der Armen* (not *erer Armen*) *viele, welche immer in Noth leben*, there are many "of those" poor people who always live in need.

2.—*Derfelbe, dieselbe, dasselbe* answers to the English *the same*, and is declined like *derjenige*; as, *derfelbe, desselben*, pl. *dieselben* &c.; *e. g.*, *derfelbe* (or *derselbe Mann*), *den ich gestern sah*, the same (the same man) that I saw yesterday. It need not, like *derjenige*, always be followed by a relative clause; as, *wir wohnten in demselben* (or *dem nämlichen*) *Hause*, we lived in the same house.

REMARKS. *Derfelbe* is often used in place of the personal and possessive pronouns of the third person (*er, sie, es, sein, ihr*); viz.,

1.—Arbitrarily; as, *ich kenne Herrn N. und achte denselben* (or *achte ihn*), I know Mr. N. and esteem him.

2.—For the sake of euphony; as, *ich habe zwei Schwestern, kennen Sie dieselben* (instead of *Sie sie*)? I have two sisters, do you know them?

3.—To avoid ambiguity; as, *der Mann liebt seinen Freund mehr, als den Sohn desselben*, or *als dessen Sohn* (*dessen*=gen. of demonstrative pronoun *der*), the man loves his friend more than the latter's son; for, if we said *seinen Sohn*, we should be in doubt as to whose son is meant; if we meant the man's own son, we ought to say *seinen eigenen Sohn*.

4.—The substitution of *derfelbe* &c. should always take place: (a) When a possessive pronoun of the third person refers to an inanimate object; as, *das Buch ist noch neu, aber der Einband desselben* (better than *sein Einband*) *ist beschmutzt*, the book is yet new, but its binding is soiled. (b) When a personal pronoun, governed by a preposition, refers to an inanimate object; as, *was thun Sie mit der Nadel?* what are you doing with the needle? *Ich nähe mit derselben* (not *mit ihr*), I sew with it; more frequently, however, we use a pronominal adverb (see page 62), *ich nähe da mit*, I sew *therewith*.

3.—*Solcher, solche, solches*, such, is declined like an adjective; as, *ein solcher Mensch, solche Menschen*, such a man, such men. Sometimes it is abbreviated to *solch*, which is indeclinable and followed by the indefinite article, as in English; as, *solch ein Mensch*.

The English *as* after *such* is rendered by the German relative *welcher* (or *der*); as, *suche solche Freunde, welche dir im Unglück treu bleiben*, seek *such* friends *as* remain true to you in misfortune. But in case of a comparison between objects of the same kind, *as* is translated by *wie*; as, *sie haben solche Federn, wie wir*, they have such pens *as* we (have).

NOTE. The remarks (page 41) on the repetition of the definite article before two or more nouns refer also to the demonstrative and determinative pronouns; as, *dieses Haus und dieser Garten; derjenige Mann und diejenige Frau* &c.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

They are *welcher*, or *der*, who, which, that; *wer*, he who; and *was*, which.

1.—*Welcher* is declined as follows:

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER.	ALL GENDERS.
Nom.	<i>welcher</i>	<i>welche</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>who or which</i> <i>welche</i>
Gen.	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>whose or of which</i> <i>deren</i>
Dat.	<i>welchem</i>	<i>welcher</i>	<i>welchem</i>	<i>to whom or to which</i> <i>denen</i>
Acc.	<i>welchen</i>	<i>welche</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>whom or which</i> <i>welche</i>

Instead of *welcher* we may use *der, die, das*. As a relative, it is declined like the demonstrative pronoun *der, die, das* (see page 56), *i. e.*, it is declined like the definite article, except that the genitive is *dessen, deren, dessen*, pl. *deren*, and the dative plural *denen*; as, *der Herr, welcher (or der) mich besuchte*, the gentleman who visited me; *der Mann, dessen Garten ich heute gesehen habe*, the man whose garden I have seen to-day; *die Frau, welcher (or der) dieses Haus gehört*, the lady to whom this house belongs; *die Kinder, deren Vater angekommen ist*, the children whose father has arrived, etc.

Welcher and *ter* may be used indiscriminately, except when the antecedent is a personal pronoun of the first or second person (or *Sie*, polite address), in which case *ter* (not *welcher*) must be used, and we either repeat the pronoun after the relative, or use the verb in the third person; as, *ich, ter ich dich liebe*, or *ich, ter dich liebt*, I who love you; *Sie, ter Sie mich kennen*, or *Sie, ter mich kennt* (addressing one gentleman), you who know me.

Welcher has in the genitive *welches*, *welcher*, *welches*, plur. gen. *welcher*, dat. *welchen*, when it is joined to a noun (which is seldom the case); as, *Humboldt, w e l c h e s g r o ß e n M a n n e s W e r k e i c h g e l e s e n h a b e*, *literally*: Humboldt, "whose great man's" works I have read. Do not mistake the relative *welcher* for the interrogative, whose genitive is always *welches* &c. (see "Interrogative Pronouns").

In German, the relative must not be omitted; as, the man I saw yesterday, *ter Mann, w e l c h e n* (or *ten*) *ich gestern sah*.

The indeclinable *so*, now obsolete, except in poetry, was formerly often used in place of *welcher*.

2.—*Wer* corresponds to the English *he who*, *was* to *what* (*that which*); antecedent and relative being expressed by one word. They are declined as follows:

	MASC. AND FEM.		NEUTER.	
Nom.	<i>wer</i>	(he) <i>who</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>what</i>
Gen.	<i>wessen</i>	<i>whose</i>	<i>wesß</i>	<i>of what</i>
Dat.	<i>wem</i>	<i>to whom</i>	[wanting]	
Acc.	<i>wen</i>	<i>whom</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>what</i>

REMARKS. 1.—*Wer* has never an antecedent before it, but it is often followed by the determinative *ter*, *hic*, *daß*, in the principal sentence; we may say, *wer zufrieden ist, ist glücklich*, or *wer zufrieden ist, der ist glücklich*; but the determinative *must* be expressed, when it is not in the same case as *wer*; as, *wer zufrieden ist, den nenne ich glücklich*, him that is contented I call happy; or we may change the mode of expression and say *benjenigen, ter* (or *welcher*) *zufrieden ist, nenne ich glücklich*. Thus also with *was*; *was ich sage, ist* (or *daß ist*) *wahr*, what I say is true; but, we *must* say, *was ich sage, deß ich bin ich gewiß*, I am sure of what I say; (not *was ich sage, bin ich gewiß*).

2.—*Was* is used for the English *that*, when it refers to an indefinite antecedent, such as *alles*, *nichts*, *etwas*, *daß* &c.; as, *alles, was ich weiß*, all that I know; *ich erinnere mich dessen, was er sagte*, I remember what he said; *daß Beste, was er thun kann*, the best (that) he can do.

3.—The genitive *wesß* is seldom used, except in the compounds *wesßhalb*, *wesßwegen*, wherefore.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

They are *wer*, who; *was*, what; *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*, which; and *was für ein*, what kind of.

1.—*Wer* and *was* are declined like the relative pronouns *wer* and *was*, and correspond to the English interrogatives *who* and *what*; as, *wer ist da?* who is there; *was sagen Sie?* what do you say?

2.—*Welcher, welche, welches* corresponds to the English *which*, and is either joined to a noun or refers to a noun understood; as, *welcher Schüler ist der fleißigste?* which scholar is the most diligent? *Dein Bruder war hier*, your brother was here; *welcher?* which (one)?

It is declined like *dieser, diese, dieses*; viz.,

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	ALL GENDERS.
Nom.	<i>welcher</i>	<i>welche</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>which</i> <i>welche</i>
Gen.	<i>welches</i>	<i>welcher</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>of which</i> <i>welcher</i>
Dat.	<i>welchem</i>	<i>welcher</i>	<i>welchem</i>	<i>to which</i> <i>welchen</i>
Acc.	<i>welchen</i>	<i>welche</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>which</i> <i>welche</i>

3.—In *was für ein*, what kind of, only the word *ein* is declined; when joined to a noun, it is declined like the indefinite article, otherwise it is declined like an adjective not preceded by an article (see page 43); as, *was für ein Baum ist dies?* what kind of a tree is this? *Ein Birnbaum*, a pear-tree; *da steht ein Baum*, there stands a tree; *was für einer?* what kind of “a one”?

Before nouns denoting material and before nouns in the plural *was für* is used without *ein*; *was für Brod ist dies?* what kind of bread is this? *Was für Bäume sind dies?* what kind of trees are these.

The neuter *welches* is often used as what we may call an “indefinite interrogative” before *sein*, to be, without regard to the gender or number of the noun following the verb; as, *welches ist der schönste Baum, welches ist die beste Feder, welches sind die schönsten Bäume &c.*

PRONOMINAL ADVERBS. The adverbs *da*, there, and *wo*, where, are frequently united with prepositions (the forms *dar* and *wor* being used, when the preposition begins with a vowel); as,

daran, at it, at them	woran, at which
darauf, on it, on them	worauf, on which
dadurch, by it, by them	wodurch, by which
darin, in it, in them	worin, in which
damit, with it, with them	womit, with which
davon, of it, of them, etc.	wovon, of which, etc.

They correspond in form to the English adverbs *thereat*, *thereon*, *whereat*, *whereon*, etc.

The compounds of *da* are used in place of personal pronouns of the third person (and demonstrative pronouns) governed by prepositions, when the pronouns do not refer to persons; as, *ich habe ein Buch und lese darin* (or *in demselben*, not *in ihm*), I have a book and read in it (therein); or in the plural, *ich habe Bücher und lese darin* (in them); *Herr N. ist verschwunden, haben Sie nichts davon* (for *von dem*) gehört? Mr. N. has disappeared, have you heard nothing of it (*i. e.*, of his having disappeared)?

In like manner, the compounds of *wo* are used in place of relative pronouns governed by prepositions, when the relatives do not refer to persons; as, *das ist alles, womit* (for *mit welchem*) *ich Ihnen dienen kann*, that is all I can serve you with. However, when objects preceded by the definite article are referred to, the use of the preposition with the relative is preferable to the use of the adverb; thus, *das Haus, in welchem ich wohne*, the house in which I live, is better than *das Haus, worin ich wohne*, although either form is in common use.

Interrogatively, the compounds of *wo* are used in place of *was* governed by a proposition; as, *wovon* (for *von was*) *spricht er?* Of what does he speak?

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

They are: *Jemand*, somebody; *Niemand*, nobody; *Jedermann*, everybody; *man*, one, (the French *on*).

Jemand, *Niemand* and *Jedermann* add *s* in the genitive; the dative and accusative are the same as the nominative; as, *er ist Niemand's, Jedermann's, Freund*, he is nobody's, everybody's, friend; *ich habe es Jemand gegeben*, I have given it to some one, etc. The forms *Jemandem*, *Niemandem* in the dative, and *Jemanden*, *Niemanden* in the accusative, are often used, but are not recommended.

Man is used only in the nominative singular, and is translated in English by *one*, *we*, *you*, *they*, *people*, or by the passive voice; as, *man sagt (on dit)*, one says, they say,

people say, it is said; man sagt auf deutsch, we say in German; man sagt auf englisch, you say in English.

OTHER INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

(Often named "Indefinite Numerals.")

aller, alle, alles, all	mancher, manche, manches, many a
beide, both	nichts, nothing
einiger, einige, einiges, some	viel, much
etwas, something	welcher, welche, welches, some
jeder, jede, jedes, each, every	wenig, little
kein, keine, kein, no, none	

REMARKS. 1.—*Aller* is declined like *tiefer*; before a pronoun it may be abbreviated to *all*; as, *all meine Arbeit*, all my labor. It is not followed by an article; as, *alle Bücher*, all the books. When *all* means *whole* it is translated by *ganz*; as, *er war ten ganzen Tag hier*, he was here *all day*; *alle Tage* means *every day*. The neuter *alles* means *everything* (sometimes *everybody*); it is generally written with a small initial, although, in this sense, used as a noun; as, *ich habe alles gesehen*, I have seen everything; *alles geht aufs Land*, everybody goes to the country.

2.—*Beide* is declined like an adjective and often preceded by the definite article or a pronoun; as, *beide Schwestern*, *die* (or *meine* &c.) *beiden Schwestern*, both (my, etc.) sisters.

3.—*Etwas* is often used as an adjective before a noun in the singular; as, *ich habe etwas Brot*, I have some bread; usually, however, *etwas* is omitted; as, *ich habe Brot*. An adjective in the neuter gender is often used as a noun after *etwas* and *nichts*; as, *etwas Neues*, something new; *nichts Gutes*, nothing good. *Etwas* and *nichts* are indeclinable, and although, in the sense of *something* and *nothing*, they are substantives, they are usually written with a small initial. *Etwas* is sometimes abbreviated to *was*.

4.—*Jeder* is declined like *tiefer* and is sometimes preceded by the indefinite article; as, *jedes Kind*, or *ein jedes Kind*, every child; *ein Jeder*, every one. Each, in the sense of *apiece*, is rendered by *das Stück*; as *fünf Cent das Stück*, five cents apiece.

5.—*Kein* is declined like the numeral *ein*, one; as, *hat er kein Geld?* *Er hat keines*; has he no money? He has none.

6.—*Viel* and *wenig*, expressing *quantity*, are not declined; as, *viel Geld*, much money; *wenig Geld*, little money; we may also say, *e. g.*, *viel Kinder essen mehr, als wenig Kinder*, many children eat more than few children, because here the children are spoken of collectively. When *viel* or *wenig* express *number*, or are preceded by an article or pronoun, they are declined like adjectives; as, *vielen Kinder sind unanfsar gegen ihre Eltern*, many children are ungrateful towards their parents; *was will er mit dem vielen Gelde anfangen?* What will he do with so much money?

Mehr, more, is indeclinable in the singular; the plural *mehre* or *mehrere* means *several* and is declined like an adjective; as, *mehrere Freunde*, several friends; *meist*, most, is preceded by the article; as, *die meisten Menschen*, most people.

Weniger (the comparative of *wenig*) should not be declined; as, *ich habe weniger* (not *wenigere*) *Freunde*, als du, I have fewer friends than you.

7.—*Welcher* is often used, colloquially, for the English *some*, referring to a noun previously expressed; *haben Sie Brot?* *ich habe welches?* have you (any) bread? I have

some; hat er Äpfel? er hat welche; has he any apples? he has some; but the use of *einiger* &c., or the genitives *dessen*, *deren* is preferable; as, *ich habe einiges*, *er hat deren*.

8.—The English expressions *not anybody*, *not anything*, *not any*, must be rendered by *Niemand*, *nichts*, *kein*, respectively, not by *nicht Jemand*, *nicht etwas*, *nicht einiges* &c.; as, I have not seen anybody (anything) *ich habe Niemand (nichts) gesehen*; they have not any money, *sie haben kein Geld*. Interrogatively, either form may be used, although it does not always convey precisely the same meaning; as, *haben Sie nicht Jemand gesehen*, or *haben Sie Niemand gesehen*? *haben Sie nicht etwas Geld*, or *haben Sie kein Geld*? For *kein*, in the sense of *not a single one*, we may always say *nicht ein*; as, *er hat nicht einen Heller*, or *er hat keinen Heller*,

THE VERB.

(Das Verbum oder Zeitwort.)

The German verb has five moods; viz., the indicative, subjunctive, conditional, imperative, and infinitive. The conditional mood, present and present perfect, is merely another form for the subjunctive, past and past perfect, respectively, corresponding, in many instances, to the English potential formed with the auxiliaries *should* and *would*.

For the use of the moods, and the German rendering of all forms of the English *potential*, see the remarks on the "Use of the Moods", under "Remarks on the Verb," following the list of irregular verbs. It will be found that the use of the subjunctive differs in the two languages, especially in the present (and present perfect), while a *future subjunctive* is not known in English; it is therefore impossible, *in a paradigm*, to place an exact English equivalent opposite the German forms; yet, as it seemed desirable to use an English form which would be, in a measure, analogous to the German, we have given, in the present and past, the subjunctive of the English verb (after *if*), and in the future the English indicative.

The German verb has the same tenses as the English.

On their use, as far as it differs in the two languages, see the remarks on the "Use of the Tenses," under "Remarks on the Verb," following the list of the irregular verbs.

The German verb has no progressive form, and no auxiliary corresponding to the English *do*; for, *I am praising*, *I do praise*, the Germans have but one form, *ich lobe* (I praise); thus also, do I praise? *lobe ich* (praise I)? I do not praise, *ich lobe nicht* (I praise not); do I not praise? *lobe ich nicht* (praise I not)?

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The verbs *haben*, to have, *sein*, to be, and *werden*, to become, besides being used as principal verbs, serve also as auxiliaries.

For the "Auxiliaries of Mood" see "Use of the Moods" under "Remarks on the Verb."

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb

haben, to have.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.¹⁾

ich habe	I have
du hast	thou hast
er hat	he has
wir haben	we have
ihr habt ²⁾	you have
sie haben	they have

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich habe	} gehabt	I have	} had
du hast		thou hast	
er hat		he has	
wir haben		we have	
ihr habt		you have	
sie haben		they have	

PAST.

ich hatte	I had
du hattest	thou hadst
er hatte	he had
wir hatten	we had
ihr hattet	you had
sie hatten	they had

PAST PERFECT.

ich hatte	} gehabt	I had	} had
du hattest		thou hadst	
er hatte		he had	
wir hatten		we had	
ihr hattet		you had	
sie hatten		they had	

FUTURE.

ich werde ³⁾	} haben	I shall	} have
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	} gehabt haben	I shall	} have had
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

1) The names of the tenses and a few other grammatical terms used in this book are borrowed from William Swinton's "Grammar containing the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language."

2) Or *habet*. See remarks following the paradigms of the auxiliary verbs (page 71).

3) See Remarks to the auxiliary verb *werden* (page 71).

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich habe	(if) I have
du habest	thou have
er habe	he have
wir haben	we have
ihr habet	you have
sie haben	they have

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich habe	(if) I have	gehabt	had
du habest	thou have		
er habe	he have		
wir haben	we have		
ihr habet	you have		
sie haben	they have		

PAST.

ich hätte	(if) I had
du hättest	thou had
er hätte	he had
wir hätten	we had
ihr hättet	you had
sie hätten	they had

PAST PERFECT.

ich hätte	(if) I had	gehabt	had
du hättest	thou had		
er hätte	he had		
wir hätten	we had		
ihr hättet	you had		
sie hätten	they had		

FUTURE.

ich werde	I shall	haben	have
du werdest	thou wilt		
er werde	he will		
wir werden	we shall		
ihr werdet	you will		
sie werden	they will		

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	I shall	gehabt haben	have had
du werdest	thou wilt		
er werde	he will		
wir werden	we shall		
ihr werdet	you will		
sie werden	they will		

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich würde	I should	haben	have
du würdest	thou wouldst		
er würde	he would		
wir würden	we should		
ihr würdet	you would		
sie würden	they would		

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich würde	I should	gehabt haben	have had
du würdest	thou wouldst		
er würde	he would		
wir würden	we should		
ihr würdet	you would		
sie würden	they would		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

habe (du)	have (thou)
habt (ihr)	have (you)
haben Sie	have (you)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

haben	to have
gehabt haben	to have had

PARTICIPLES.

habend	having	gehabt	had
--------	--------	--------	-----

REMARKS. *Haben* is used as an auxiliary to form the perfect tenses of all transitive verbs in the active voice, of the reflexive, impersonal, and some intransitive verbs.

For the use of *sein* with other intransitives see Remarks following the

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb

Sein, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich bin	I am
du bist	thou art
er ist	he is
wir sind	we are
ihr seid	you are
sie sind	they are

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich bin	gewesen	I have	been
du bist		thou hast	
er ist		he has	
wir sind		we have	
ihr seid		you have	
sie sind		they have	

PAST.

ich war	I was
du warst	thou wast
er war	he was
wir waren	we were
ihr waret	you were
sie waren	they were

PAST PERFECT.

ich war	gewesen	I had	been
du warst		thou hadst	
er war		he had	
wir waren		we had	
ihr waret		you had	
sie waren		they had	

FUTURE.

ich werde	sein	I shall	be
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	gewesen sein	I shall	have been
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich sei	(if) I be
du seiest	thou be
er sei	he be
wir seien	we be
ihr seiet	you be
sie seien	they be

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich sei	(if) I have	gewesen	been
du seiest	thou have		
er sei	he have		
wir seien	we have		
ihr seiet	you have		
sie seien	they have		

PAST.

ich wäre	(if) I were
du wärest	thou were
er wäre	he were
wir wären	we were
ihr wäret	you were
sie wären	they were

PAST PERFECT.

ich wäre	(if) I had	gewesen	
du wärest	thou had		
er wäre	he had		
wir wären	we had		
ihr wäret	you had		
sie wären	they had		

FUTURE.

ich werde	I shall	sein	be
du werdest	thou wilt		
er werde	he will		
wir werden	we shall		
ihr werdet	you will		
sie werden	they will		

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	I shall	gewesen sein	
du werdest	thou wilt		
er werde	he will		
wir werden	we shall		
ihr werdet	you will		
sie werden	they will		

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich würde	I should	sein	be
du würdest	thou wouldst		
er würde	he would		
wir würden	we should		
ihr würdet	you would		
sie würden	they would		

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich würde	I should	gewesen sein	have been
du würdest	thou wouldst		
er würde	he would		
wir würden	we should		
ihr würdet	you would		
sie würden	they would		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

sei (du)	be (thou)
seid (ihr)	be (you)
seien Sie	be (you)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

sein	to be
gewesen sein	to have been

PARTICIPLES.

seiend being

gewesen been

REMARKS. *Sein* is used as an auxiliary to form the perfect tenses of such *intransitive* verbs as imply a change of condition or a motion from or towards an object or place; as, *ich bin genesen*, I have recovered; *er ist gekommen*, he has come.

Some verbs implying motion, however, are conjugated with *haben*, when it is not stated, from which place the motion started, or to which it was directed, or how far it extended; as, *ich habe zwei Stunden geritten*, I have been riding two hours; but, *ich bin nach der Stadt geritten*, I rode (have ridden, see "Use of Tenses") to town; *ich bin zwei Meilen weit geritten*, I rode two miles.

Sein is also used with a few other intransitive verbs; as, *bleiben*, to remain, *gelingen*, to succeed, etc.

Some verbs which, as intransitives, are conjugated with *sein*, are sometimes used with a transitive meaning, and then take *haben* as their auxiliary.

Any further rules that might be given on the use of *haben* and *sein* would bewilder the beginner rather than aid him. Practice will train his ear to the use of the proper auxiliary. All good dictionaries insert the word *haben* or *sein* (or the letter *h* or *s*) after each verb, or at least they insert an *s* after those verbs that take *sein* as an auxiliary. Verbs that may be conjugated with either *haben* or *sein*, as above stated, have both *h* and *s* attached to them, or they are given separately.

Sein is also used to form its own perfect tenses and those of *werden*; *ich bin*, *war gewesen*, *werde gewesen sein*; *ich bin*, *war geworden*, *werde geworden sein* (see paradigms).

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb

Werden, to become.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>ich werde</i>	I become
<i>du wirst</i>	thou becomest
<i>er wird</i>	he becomes
<i>wir werden</i>	we become
<i>ihr werdet</i>	you become
<i>sie werden</i>	they become

PRESENT PERFECT.

<i>ich bin</i>	} <i>geworden</i> }	I have	} <i>become</i> }
<i>du bist</i>		thou hast	
<i>er ist</i>		he has	
<i>wir sind</i>		we have	
<i>ihr seid</i>		you have	
<i>sie sind</i>		they have	

PAST.

ich wurde 1)	I became
du wurdest	thou becamest
er wurde	he became
wir wurden	we became
ihr wurdet	you became
sie wurden	they became

PAST PERFECT.

ich war	} geworden	I had	} become
du warst		thou hadst	
er war		he had	
wir waren		we had	
ihr wäret		you had	
sie waren		they had	

FUTURE.

ich werde	} werden	I shall	} become
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	} geworden sein	I shall	} have become
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich werde	(if) I become
du werdest	thou become
er werde	he become
wir werden	we become
ihr werdet	you become
sie werden	they become

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich sei	} geworden	(if) I have	} become
du seiest		thou have	
er sei		he have	
wir seien		we have	
ihr seiet		you have	
sie seien		they have	

PAST.

ich würde	(if) I became
du würdest	thou became
er würde	he became
wir würden	we became
ihr würdet	you became
sie würden	they became

PAST PERFECT.

ich wäre	} geworden	(if) I had	} become
du wärest		thou had	
er wäre		he had	
wir wären		we had	
ihr wäret		you had	
sie wären		they had	

1) For ich wurde, du wurdest, er wurde, we may also say ich ward, du wardest, er ward.

FUTURE.

ich werde	werden	I shall	become
du werdest		thou wilt	
er werde		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	geworden sein	I shall	have become
du werdest		thou wilt	
er werde		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich würde	würden	I should	become
du würdest		thou wouldst	
er würde		he would	
wir würden		we should	
ihr würdet		you would	
sie würden		they would	

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich würde	würden sein	I should	have become
du würdest		thou wouldst	
er würde		he would	
wir würden		we should	
ihr würdet		you would	
sie würden		they would	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

werde (du)	become (thou)
werdet (ihr)	become (you)
werden Sie	become (you)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

werden	to become
geworden sein	to have become

PARTICIPLES.

werdend	becoming	geworden	become
---------	----------	----------	--------

REMARKS. Werden is used as an auxiliary to form the future tenses, the conditional mood, and the passive voice of all verbs. It corresponds, therefore, to the English *shall*, (*will*), *should* (*would*), or *to be*; but, as all these different meanings could not be given in a paradigm, we had to render it *to become*, the meaning it has when used as a principal verb.

The forms *ihr habet* (indicative), *du seiest*, *wir (sie) seien*, *du wärest*, *ihr wäret*, *du wärest*, *ihr wäret*, may drop the *e* of the termination; as, *habet*, *seiest*, *seien*, *wärest*, *wäret*. Both forms are quite correct, but, to avoid confusing the student by introducing two forms in the paradigms, we have given those which are now more frequently used. Generally speaking, the *e* is apt to be retained in solemn, and dropped in familiar style.

REGULAR VERBS.

Loben, to praise.

PARADIGM.—ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich lobe	I praise
du lobst	thou praisest
er lobt	he praises
wir loben	we praise
ihr lobt	you praise
sie loben	they praise

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich habe	} gelobt	I have	} praised
du hast		thou hast	
er hat		he has	
wir haben		we have	
ihr habt		you have	
sie haben		they have	

PAST.

ich lobte	I praised
du lobtest	thou praisedst
er lobte	he praised
wir lobten	we praised
ihr lobtet	you praised
sie lobten	they praised

PAST PERFECT.

ich hatte	} gelobt	I had	} praised
du hattest		thou hadst	
er hatte		he had	
wir hatten		we had	
ihr hattet		you had	
sie hatten		they had	

FUTURE.

ich werde	} loben	I shall	} praise
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	} gelobt haben	I shall	} have praised
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich lobe	(if) I praise
du lobest	thou praise
er lobe	he praise
wir loben	we praise
ihr lobet	you praise
sie loben	they praise

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich habe	} gelobt	(if) I have	} praised
du habest		thou have	
er habe		he have	
wir haben		we have	
ihr habet		you have	
sie haben		they have	

PAST.

ich lobte	(if) I praised
du lobtest	thou praised
er lobte	he praised
wir lobten	we praised
ihr lobtet	you praised
sie lobten	they praised

PAST PERFECT.

ich hätte	(if) I had	gelobt	praised
du hättest	thou had		
er hätte	he had		
wir hätten	we had		
ihr hättet	you had		
sie hätten	they had		

FUTURE.

ich werde	I shall	loben	praise
du werdest	thou wilt		
er werde	he will		
wir werden	we shall		
ihr werdet	you will		
sie werden	they will		

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	I shall	gelobt haben	have praised
du werdest	thou wilt		
er werde	he will		
wir werden	we shall		
ihr werdet	you will		
sie werden	they will		

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich würde	I should	loben	praise
du würdest	thou wouldst		
er würde	he would		
wir würden	we should		
ihr würdet	you would		
sie würden	they would		

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich würde	I should	gelobt haben	have praised
du würdest	thou wouldst		
er würde	he would		
wir würden	we should		
ihr würdet	you would		
sie würden	they would		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

lobe (du)	praise (thou)
lobt (ihr)	praise (you)
loben Sie	praise (you)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

loben	to praise
gelobt haben	to have praised

PARTICIPLES.

lobend	praising	gelobt	praised
--------	----------	--------	---------

REMARKS TO THE PARADIGM. The infinitive of every verb in the German language, except *sein*, ends in *en*. Verbs like *handeln*, to act, *wandern*, to wander, etc. are only abbreviated from the old forms *handelen*, *wandern* &c.

By dropping the termination *en* we obtain the *root* of the verb; thus *lob* is the root of *loben*; and to this root the terminations required in conjugating the verb are added. As will be seen from the paradigm, the terminations are the following:

PRESENT		PAST	IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLES.
IND.	SUBJ.	IND. AND SUBJ.		
e	e	(e)te	—	end
(e)ſt	eſt	(e)teſt	e	ge—(e)t
(e)t	e	(e)te	—	
en	en	(e)ten	—	
(e)t	et	(e)tet	(e)t	
en	en	(e)ten	en	

The *e* before *ſt* or *t* may be dropped in the present *indicative*, in the imperative, and in the past participle, whenever euphony permits; thus we may say, *du lobeſt* or *lobſt*, *er lobet* or *lobt*, *lobet* (*ihr*) or *lobt*, *gelobet* or *gelobt*; the abbreviated form is now in general use, especially in the past participle, and is therefore given in the paradigm. When, however, a harsh sound would result from the elision of *e*, or the termination could not be distinctly pronounced without it, it must be retained; as, *warten*, to wait, *du warteſt*, *er wartet*, *gewartet*. It is also retained in the present subjunctive, *du lobeſt*, *ihr lobet*.

In the past tense, the *e* before *te*, *teſt*, etc., *must* be dropped, whenever euphony permits, in the indicative, and is rarely retained in the subjunctive; as, indicative, *iſſ lobte*; subjunctive, *iſſ lobte* (same as indicative), more usual than *lobete*. But, as above, *wartete*, *warteteſt*, etc. in both indicative and subjunctive.

When the root of a verb ends in *el* or *er*, the *e* of *en*, *eſt*, *et*, is always dropped; as, *hanteln*, to act, *ſu hantelſt*, *er hantelt*, *wir hanteln*. In the first person of the present indicative, in the present subjunctive, and in the singular of the imperative, such verbs generally drop the *e* of the root; as, *iſſ hantle* (ind. and subj.), *ſu hantleſt* (subj.), *hantle* (*ſu*) &c.; they always drop the *e* of the infinitive ending *en*; in other verbs, that *e* may be, but is not usually, dropped when preceded by a vowel or a silent *h*; as, *ſchrein* for *ſchreien*, to cry, *gluhen* for *gluhen*, to glow.

The past participle takes the prefix *ge*, except in the case of those verbs whose first syllable is unaccented or has only a secondary accent; as, *studi'ren*, to study, *studirt*, not *gestudirt*; *buchstäbi'ren*, to spell, *buchstabirt*; *verlan'gen*, to demand, *verlangt*; *überse'tzen*, to translate, *übersetzt*.

In compound "separable" verbs *ge* is inserted between the prefix and the verb (see "Compound Verbs").

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE—

<i>dan'ken</i> , to thank	<i>lach'en</i> , to laugh	<i>sagen</i> , to say
<i>glaub'en</i> , to believe	<i>lern'en</i> , to learn	<i>spielen</i> , to play
<i>hö'ren</i> , to hear	<i>lieb'en</i> , to love	<i>verlangen</i> , to demand
<i>kaufen</i> , to buy	<i>reden</i> , to talk	<i>warten</i> , to wait

In conjugating a verb, only the German forms should be recited; as, *ich lobe*, *du lobst*, *er lobt* &c., not *ich lobe*, I praise, *du lobst*, thou praisest, etc.; of course, the *meaning* of the German forms must be first studied and understood.

The American student will soon find that the conjugation of the German regular verb does not present any difficulties.

PARADIGM.—PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>ich werde</i>	} <i>gelobt</i>	I am	} praised
<i>du wirst</i>		thou art	
<i>er wird</i>		he is	
<i>wir werden</i>		we are	
<i>ihr werdet</i>		you are	
<i>sie werden</i>		they are	

PRESENT PERFECT.

<i>ich bin</i>	} <i>gelobt worden</i>	I have	} been praised
<i>du bist</i>		thou hast	
<i>er ist</i>		he has	
<i>wir sind</i>		we have	
<i>ihr seid</i>		you have	
<i>sie sind</i>		they have	

PAST.

<i>ich wurde</i>	} <i>gelobt</i>	I was	} praised
<i>du wurdest</i>		thou wast	
<i>er wurde</i>		he was	
<i>wir wurden</i>		we were	
<i>ihr wurdet</i>		you were	
<i>sie wurden</i>		they were	

PAST PERFECT.

<i>ich war</i>	} <i>gelobt worden</i>	I had	} been praised
<i>du warst</i>		thou hadst	
<i>er war</i>		he had	
<i>wir waren</i>		we had	
<i>ihr waret</i>		you had	
<i>sie waren</i>		they had	

FUTURE.

ich werde	gelobt werden	I shall	} be praised
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	gelobt worden sein	I shall	} have been praised
du wirst		thou wilt	
er wird		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich werde	gelobt	(if) I be	} praised
du werdest		thou be	
er werde		he be	
wir werden		we be	
ihr werdet		you be	
sie werden		they be	

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich sei	gelobt worden	(if) I have	} been praised
du seiest		thou have	
er sei		he have	
wir seien		we have	
ihr seiet		you have	
sie seien		they have	

PAST.

ich würde	gelobt	(if) I were	} praised
du würdest		thou were	
er würde		he were	
wir würden		we were	
ihr würdet		you were	
sie würden		they were	

PAST PERFECT.

ich wäre	gelobt worden	(if) I had	} been praised
du wärest		thou had	
er wäre		he had	
wir wären		we had	
ihr wäret		you had	
sie wären		they had	

FUTURE.

ich werde	gelobt werden	I shall	} be praised
du werdest		thou wilt	
er werde		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	gelobt worden sein	I shall	} have been praised
du werdest		thou wilt	
er werde		he will	
wir werden		we shall	
ihr werdet		you will	
sie werden		they will	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

ich würde	} gelobt werden	I should	} be praised
du würdest		thou wouldst	
er würde		he would	
wir würden		we should	
ihr würdet		you would	
sie würden		they would	

PRESENT PERFECT.

ich würde	} gelobt worden sein	I should	} have been praised
du würdest		thou wouldst	
er würde		he would	
wir würden		we should	
ihr würdet		you would	
sie würden		they would	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

werde gelobt	be (thou) praised
werdet gelobt	be (you) praised
werden Sie gelobt	be (you) praised

INFINITIVE MOOD.

gelobt werden	to be praised
gelobt worden	to have been
[sein	[praised

PARTICIPLES.

zu lobend	to be praised ¹⁾	gelobt	praised
-----------	-----------------------------	--------	---------

REMARKS. The passive voice of German verbs is formed by means of the auxiliary verb *werden*, and the past participle of a transitive verb. The past participle of *werden*, when used as an auxiliary, is *worden*, not *geworden*.

The forms of the different moods and tenses will be readily understood from the paradigm.

The auxiliary *to be*, however, in connection with a past participle, is not in all cases rendered by *werden*, but must frequently be translated by *sein*. The following remarks will explain the use of *werden* and *sein*.

1.—A verb can only be considered as being in the passive voice, when the subject is represented as acted upon by an agent (expressed or understood), in which case we may convert the passive into an active sentence conveying the same or a very similar meaning; as, bread is baked in an oven, *i. e.*, people bake bread, etc.; or the bread is being baked (*is baking*) *i. e.*,

1) See "Participles" under "Remarks on the Verb".

they are just baking it. Here, the verb is in the passive voice, and *to be* must be rendered by *werden*; as, *das Brod wird in einem Ofen gebacken*, or *das Brod wird eben gebacken*.

2.—When, however, the past participle expresses a state which has been already attained by the subject, we cannot consider *to be* with the participle as a verb in the passive voice, but the participle is used as a *participial adjective* and may often be replaced by another adjective of similar meaning; as, the bread is baked, *i. e.*, it has been baked, the baking is over, the bread is *ready*; *to be* is then rendered by *sein*; as, *das Brod ist gebacken*.

Observe the difference in the use of *werden* and *sein* in the following examples:

Das Zimmer wird jeden Morgen gefegt, the room is swept every morning, *i. e.*, the servant sweeps it; *das Zimmer ist gefegt*, the room is swept, it is *clean*.

Ich werde oft von meinen Freunden eingeladen, I am often invited by my friends, *i. e.*, they often invite me; *ich bin zum Mittagessen eingeladen*, I am invited to dinner, *i. e.*, I have an invitation.

Die Arbeiter werden jeden Abend bezahlt; the workmen are paid every evening, *i. e.*, the employer pays them; *die Arbeiter sind bezahlt*, the workmen are paid, *i. e.* they have received their wages.

Die Banken wurden heute um ein Uhr geschlossen, the banks were closed to-day at one o'clock, *i. e.*, the bankers closed them; *die Banken waren gestern geschlossen*, the banks were closed yesterday *i. e.*, they were not open at all.

REFLEXIVE VERBS.

When the object of a verb is a personal pronoun which stands for the same person or thing as the subject, the verb is said to be used reflexively; as, *ich wasche mich*, I wash myself, *du lobst dich*, you praise yourself, etc.

In English, there is only a limited number of verbs that are always used reflexively; as, *to betake one's self*, *to perjure*

one's self, etc.; in German, many verbs are used reflexively that are not accompanied by the reflexive pronoun in English; as, *sich freuen*, to rejoice, *sich schämen*, to be ashamed, *sich sehnen*, to long, etc.

On the use of *sich* see page 53.

In the conjugation of a reflexive verb, the object must agree with the subject in person and number, as shown in the following

PARADIGM.

Sich freuen, to rejoice.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.		PRESENT PERFECT INDICATIVE.	
<i>ich freue mich</i>	I rejoice	<i>ich habe mich</i>	I have
<i>du freust dich</i>	thou rejoicest	<i>du hast dich</i>	thou hast
<i>er freut sich</i>	he rejoices	<i>er hat sich</i>	he has
<i>wir freuen uns</i>	we rejoice	<i>wir haben uns</i>	we have
<i>ihr freut euch</i>	you rejoice	<i>ihr habt euch</i>	you have
<i>sie freuen sich</i>	they rejoice	<i>sie haben sich</i>	they have

gefreut

rejoiced

The other moods and tenses are conjugated in the same manner; as, *ich freute mich*, *ich hatte mich gefreut*, *ich werde mich freuen*, *freue dich*, *freut euch*, *freuen Sie sich* &c.

A few reflexive verbs take the object in the dative case and are conjugated accordingly; as, *sich getrauen*, to venture, *ich getraue mir*, *du getraust dir*, *er getraut sich* &c. (See the remarks on the "Government of Verbs" under "Prepositions".)

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs denoting natural phenomena are used in the third person singular, as in English; as, *es regnet*, it rains; *es schneit*, it snows; etc. Thus also, *es ist warm*, it is warm; *es ist kalt*, it is cold; etc.

Many verbs are used impersonally in certain idiomatic expressions; as, *es schlägt*, it strikes (the hour); *es schellt*, it (the bell) rings; *es hat geklopft*, it (some one) has knocked.

Some verbs used impersonally take an object in the accusative or dative; as, *es freut mich*, I am glad, *es freut dich*, *es freut ihn* &c.; *es hungert mich*, or *mich hungert*, I am hungry; *es geht mir gut*, I am doing well; *es ist mir kalt*, I am cold; *es gelingt mir*, I succeed; etc. Some verbs may be used impersonally in the passive; as, *es wurde getanzt*, there was dancing.

The pronoun *es* is often used as an anticipative subject, corresponding to the English *there*; as, *es ist*, *es sind*, there is, there are; *es war einmal ein Knabe*, once upon a time there was a boy; sometimes it cannot be translated; as, *es wird ein Sturm kommen*, a storm will come. (See also page 57.)

The idiomatic uses of *es* with certain verbs are found in all good dictionaries.

Impersonal verbs take the auxiliary *haben* (see Remarks page 67), except that such intransitives as may be used personally and are then conjugated with *sein*, take *sein* also when used impersonally; we say, *e. g.*, *er ist gegangen*; therefore, also, *es ist mir gut gegangen*, etc.

REMARKS. *Es gibt* (*lit.* "it gives"), followed by an accusative, is an idiomatic expression, to be translated by *there is*, *there are*, and denoting existence in a general sense; as, *es gibt nichts Neues*, there is no news; *es gibt viele Leute, welche nie zufrieden sind*, there are many people who are never contented. *Es ist*, *es sind*, are followed by the (real) subject in the nominative (see page 57), and are employed, when definite objects with reference to a particular place are referred to; as, *es ist ein Garten hinter dem Hause*, there is a garden behind the house; *es sind drei Männer an der Thür*, there are three men at the door. It is, however, not practicable to give rules applying to all cases; the student must learn by practice as to when *es gibt* or *es ist* (*es sind*) is the preferable expression.

COMPOUND VERBS.

In German, many verbs are compounded with prefixes, as in English.

Some compound verbs always remain united with their prefixes; as, *besuchen*, to visit, *ich besuche*, *ich besuchte*, *ich habe besucht*; *verlangen*, to demand, *ich verlange*, *verlangte*, *habe verlangt*; *übersetzen*, to translate, *ich übersetze*, *übersetzte*, *habe übersetzt*; etc.

Other compound verbs are, in German, sometimes separated from their prefix; as, *ankommen*, to arrive, *ich komme an*; *einkaufen*, to purchase, *ich kaufe ein*; etc.

We have to speak, therefore, of *separable* and *inseparable* compound verbs.

The prefix of a *separable* compound verb is detached from the verb in the present and past tenses of the indicative and subjunctive, and in the imperative. The *ge* of the past participle (provided that the verb takes *ge*, see page 75) is inserted between the prefix and the verb.

PARADIGM.

Aufhören, to cease.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT.			
ich höre auf	I cease	ich höre auf	(if) I cease
du hörst auf	thou ceasest	du hörst auf	thou cease
er hört auf	he ceases	er höre auf	he cease
wir hören auf	we cease	wir hören auf	we cease
ihr hört auf	you cease	ihr horet auf	you cease
sie hören auf	they cease	sie hören auf	they cease
PAST.			
ich hörte auf	I ceased	ich hörte auf	(if) I ceased
du hörtest auf	thou ceasedst	du hörtest auf	thou ceased
er hörte auf	he ceased	er hörte auf	he ceased
wir hörten auf	we ceased	wir hörten auf	we ceased
ihr hörtet auf	you ceased	ihr hörtet auf	you ceased
sie hörten auf	they ceased	sie hörten auf	they ceased
IMPERATIVE.		PAST PARTICIPLE.	
höre auf	cease (thou)	aufgehört	ceased
hört auf	cease (you)		
hören Sie auf	cease (you)		

In a principal sentence, the prefix is generally placed at the end of the sentence; as, *ich hörte heute um sieben Uhr auf*, I ceased to-day at seven o'clock.

Sometimes the prefix is separated from the verb even by a subordinate sentence; when, therefore, the beginner finds a word at the end of a complex sentence, and does not know what to make of it, he will prefix it to the verb of the principal sentence and look in his dictionary for the compound verb; in most cases, the sense will then become apparent.

In a subordinate sentence, in which the verb is placed at the end of the sentence (see "Arrangement of Words"), no separation takes place, and the prefix remains united with the verb; as, *wenn ich aufhöre*, when I cease; *weil er aufhörte*, because he ceased; etc.

When *zu* is used with the infinitive (see "Infinitive", "Use of Moods") it is inserted between the verb and the prefix; as, *er befahl mir, um vier Uhr aufzuhören*, he commanded me to cease at four o'clock.

The question arises, then, which compound verbs are separable, and which inseparable?

All verbs compounded with an adverb or a preposition, having the primary accent on the prefix, are separable; all other compound verbs are inseparable. (For the few exceptions, see "Remarks.")

It follows from this rule, that

1.—All verbs compounded with prefixes which have no meaning as separate words are inseparable; as, *besitzen*, to possess, *ich besitze*; *entgehen*, to escape, *ich entgehe*; *verstehen*, to understand, *ich verstehe*; even when such prefixes are placed before a separable prefix; as, *beantworten*, to answer, *ich beantworte*; unless the two prefixes form a compound which has sense of itself; as, *bevorstehen*, to impend, *es steht bevor*; *entgegenkommen*, to come to meet, *ich komme entgegen*.

On the same principle the prefix *ant*, having no meaning of itself, is inseparable, although it has the accent; as, *antworten*, to answer, *ich antworte*.

The prefix *miß*, also, is rarely separated from the verb; as, *mißverstehen*, to misunderstand, *ich mißverstehe*, not *ich verstehe miß*. The *ge* of the participle, however, is sometimes inserted after the prefix; as, *mißtönen*, to be dissonant, *mißgetönt*.

2.—All verbs compounded with an adverb or a preposition, having the primary accent on the verb, not the prefix, are inseparable; as, *widern*,

ste'hen, to resist, ich widerstehe; überzeugen, to convince, ich überzeuge; überse'ten, to translate, ich übersehe; umge'hen, to evade, ich umgehe; but ü'bersetzen, to cross over, ich setze über; um'gehen, to have intercourse, ich gehe um &c., because here the prefix has the primary accent.

As to whether the primary accent lies on the prefix or the verb, must be learned by practice or from the dictionary. The ear of the student will, however, soon become trained to distinguish an inseparable from a separable verb.

REMARKS. 1.—Verbs compounded with adjectives are also separable, when the prefix only *modifies* the meaning of the verb, without materially changing it; as, achten, to esteem, hochachten, to esteem highly, ich achte hoch; but, sagen, to say, wahr sagen, to tell one's fortune, ich wahr sage, because the compound wahr sagen has a meaning quite different from the simple verb sagen.

2.—Some verbs compounded with nouns are also separable; as, dank sagen, to thank, ich sage Dank; but such nouns are better always written separately; as, Dank sagen.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

We call *irregular* all verbs whose conjugation differs from that of the regular verbs, as given in the paradigm of loben, page 72.

The irregular forms of German verbs occur in the past indicative, past subjunctive, past participle, the singular of the present indicative, and the singular of the imperative. They are contained in the "List of Irregular Verbs", to which the following remarks will furnish the necessary explanation:

1.—Most irregular verbs change their root-vowel (or diphthong) in the past tense, and many also in the past participle; they do not take the ending *te* in the past, and add *en* instead of (e)t in the past participle; as, biegen, bog, gebogen, to bend, bent, bent; rufen, rief, gerufen, to call, called, called; singen, sang, gesungen, to sing, sang, sung.

The last example shows the analogy between the irregularities of some German verbs and the corresponding English verbs.

In the past indicative, the first and third persons singular

do not add any termination, the second person singular and the plural take the same terminations as the *present* indicative.

In the past subjunctive, the root-vowel takes the *Umlaut* (if capable of it), and the terminations are those of the *present* subjunctive.

The past participle takes or omits the prefix *ge* according to the rule given for regular verbs (page 75).

PARADIGM.

Biegen, to bend.

PAST INDICATIVE.

ich bog	I bent
du bogst	thou bentst
er bog	he bent
wir bogen	we bent
ihr bogt	you bent
sie bogen	they bent

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE.

ich böge	(if) I bent
du bögest	thou bent
er böge	he bent
wir bögen	we bent
ihr böget	you bent
sie bögen	they bent

Past participle, *gebogen*.

Most verbs with the root-vowel *a* (and *laufen*, *saufen*, *stoßen*, see the List) take the *Umlaut* in the second and third persons of the present indicative; as, *fallen*, to fall, *du fällst*, *er fällt*; and most verbs with the root-vowel *e* (or *ä*) change it to *i* or *ie* in the same persons and in the second person singular of the imperative; as, *brechen*, to break, *du brichst*, *er bricht*, imper. *brich*; *befehlen*, to command, *du befehlst*, *er befiehlt*, imper. *befieh!*.

Some verbs which are otherwise regular in the imperative, may drop the final *e*; as, *lauf* or *laufe*, from *laufen*, to run; *femmen*, to come, and *lassen*, to let, should always drop the *e* (see them in the List).

When the past indicative ends in *ß*, and the past participle has the same vowel as the past indicative, that vowel is always short, and the *ß* must be changed to *ff* when a termination is added (see page 18); as, *beißen*, to bite, *biß*, *gebißen*; *tu bißest*, subjunctive *ich biße* &c. When *e* is dropped before *t*, some use *ß*, others *ff*; *ihr bißt*, or *bißt*. In all verbs not having the same vowel in the past indicative and past participle, the vowel before *ß* is long, and the *ß* remains unchanged; as, *maßen*, to measure, *maß*, *gemeßen*; *tu maßest*, subjunctive *ich Maße* &c.

The short form of *s*, *ß*, is always changed to *f* on adding a termination; as, *lesen*, to read, *laß*; *tu laßest*, *ich läse*; when the *e* is dropped before *t*, some use *f* or *f*, others *ß*; as, *ihr laßt*, *laßt*, or *laßt*.

The irregularities of some verbs are not confined to the *vowel* of their root; as, *hauen*, to strike, *hieb*; *gehen*, to go, *ging*, *gegangen*; etc. They are conjugated like *biegen*.

Some verbs drop the termination *et* in the third person of the present indicative; as, *fechten*, to fight, *er ficht* (for *fichtet*).

2.—Other irregular verbs undergo a change in their root, but they at the same time take the terminations *te* in the past and *t* in the past participle and are conjugated, as regards their terminations, like regular verbs; *bringen*, to bring, *brachte*, *gebracht*; *müssen*, to be obliged, *mußte*, *gemußt*; *senden*, to send, *sandte*, *gesandt*; etc. In the past subjunctive they take the *Umlaut*; as, *brächte*, *mußte*; unless another form is given in the remarks at the foot of the page; see, *e. g.*, *senden*, subjunctive *sendete* &c.

Some verbs of this kind are irregular in the singular of the present indicative; as, *müssen*, *ich muß*, *du mußt*, *er muß*.

The foregoing general information on the irregularities of German verbs will be found sufficient to enable the student to use the alphabetical list and conjugate every irregular verb in the language.

The irregular forms only are given; whatever does not appear in the list, is regular, and conjugated like loben. In the past tense, however, only the first person singular of the indicative will be found, it being conjugated like *hog*, or if it ends in *te*, like *lobte*; the subjunctive takes the *Umlaut* and is conjugated like *böge* or *lobte*, respectively.

Only those compound verbs are given whose simple verbs are not used by themselves or are not irregular.

To find the irregular forms of other compounds, the simple verbs must be looked up; *e. g.*, to find the conjugation of *empfangen*, see *fangen* &c.

NOTE. Verbs derived from nouns are regular; as, *beherbergen* (from *Herberge*), to harbor; *bemitleiden* (from *Mitleid*), to pity; *heirathen* (from *Heirath*), to marry; *umringen* (from *Ring*), to surround; *rathschlagen* or *berathschlagen* (from *Rathschlag*), to deliberate; etc. These are not conjugated like *bergen*, *leiden*, *rathen*, *ringen*, *schlagen*, but like *leben*; e. g., *beherbergte*, *bemitleidete* &c. Dictionaries designate all irregular verbs, usually by the abbreviation *irr.*; all verbs not marked in this or a similar manner are regular. The student will find that verbs like the above are not designated as irregular verbs.

The student should first conjugate a number of irregular verbs in all their moods and tenses and then learn the irregular forms of all verbs from the list, say half a dozen verbs at a time, and he will very soon become familiar with all irregular verbs and will, after a little practice, find them anything but difficult. To facilitate the task of the beginner, we have marked with an asterisk (*) all verbs of frequent occurrence; he may study these first and take the others when reviewing. If no teacher be available, the student may write out the full conjugation of a few verbs, have them corrected by any educated German, and commit them to memory, to train the ear to the proper forms.

NOTE. Grammarians generally classify German verbs as belonging to the Strong (Old) or Weak (New) Conjugation. The weak conjugation comprises all regular verbs; the strong conjugation comprises nearly all irregular verbs treated by us under 1.—*Irregular* they call only the verbs treated by us under 2.—; also *gehen*, *stehen*, *thun*, and the auxiliaries *haben*, *sein*, *werden*. The verbs of the strong conjugation are further divided into several classes, according to their change of vowel.

Far from disputing the correctness of such classifications, we would only give it as our opinion, based upon our experience in teaching and the assurance of many students, that the dividing of verbs into two conjugations and the further subdivision into classes are most confusing to beginners, instead of facilitating the study, and that they serve no practical purpose whatever; and although we are well aware that our way of presenting the German verbs may be severely criticized, we prefer, independent of custom, to do our duty by those who may use this MANUAL; and therefore, in accordance with the promise given in the preface, we present the verbs in a manner "familiar to the American student"; he is accustomed to distinguish between *regular* and *irregular* verbs, and to study the latter from an alphabetical list; they might be divided into classes, according to the change of vowel, termination, etc., as the German verbs. All we ask is a fair trial; study (or teach) the list according to our instructions, and you will be gratified by the result, as compared with that obtained in following other methods.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

The asterisk (*) is used to mark verbs of frequent occurrence ; the beginner should study these first, and take the others when reviewing.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
*backen, ¹⁾ to bake	back	gebacken	du backst er backt	
befehlen, ²⁾ to command	befahl	befohlen	du befehlst er befehlt	befiehl
besitzen (sich), to ap- ply (one's self)	besitz	besessen		
*beginnen, ³⁾ to begin	begann	begonnen		
*beißen, to bite	biß	gebissen		
bergen, to hide, save	barg	geborgen	du birgst er birgt	birg
bersten, ⁴⁾ to burst	barst	geborsten	er birst	birst
bewegen, ⁵⁾ to induce	bewog	bewogen		
biegen, to bend	bog	gebogen		
bieten, ⁶⁾ to offer	bot	gebotten		
*binden, to bind	band	gebunden		
*bitten, to request	bat	gebeten		
blasen, to blow	blies	geblasen	du bläst er bläst	
*bleiben, to remain	blieb	geblieben		
*bleichen, ⁷⁾ to fade	blieh	gebleichen		

1) When transitive, backen is regular ; as, er backt, backte das Brod, he bakes, baked the bread ; but, das Brod backt, back, the bread bakes, baked. The past participle is always irregular, gebacken.

2) Past subjunctive, befähle or befähle.

3) Past subjunctive, begänne or begänne.

4) The pres. ind. and imper. are also formed regularly. The past berst, subj. birste, is also used.

5) When it means to move (from one place to another) or to affect, it is regular.

6) The old forms tu beutst, er beut, imper. beut, are found in poetry.

7) Generally used as a compound ; as, erbleichen, verbleichen, to grow pale, etc. ; the transitive bleichen, to bleach, is regular.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
braten, ¹⁾ to roast	briet	gebraten	du brätst er brät	
*brechen, to break	brach	gebrochen	du brichst er bricht	brich
*brennen, ²⁾ to burn	brannte	gebrannt		
*bringen, to bring	brachte	gebracht		
*denken, to think	dachte	gedacht		
dingen, ³⁾ to hire	dung	gedungen		
dreichen, ⁴⁾ to thresh	droich	gedroichen	du driichst er driicht	driich
dringen, to urge	drang	gedrungen		
*dürfen, to be allowed	durfte	gedurft	ich darf du darfst er darf	[wanting]
empfehlen, ⁵⁾ to recommend	empfohl	empfohlen	du empfehlst er empfiehlt	empfehl
erlöschen, ⁶⁾ to be extinguished	erlosch	erloschen	du erlöschst er erlischt	erlös
erschrecken, ⁷⁾ to be frightened	erschraf	erschrocken	du erschrickst er erschrickt	erschrick
*essen, to eat	aß	gegessen	du ißest er ißt	iß
*fahren, ⁸⁾ to drive	fuhr	gefahren	du fährst er fährt	
*fallen, to fall	fiel	gefallen	du fällst er fällt	

1) When transitive, it may be conjugated regularly, but the past participle is always *gebraten*. (See the remarks to *baden*.)

2) Past subjunctive, *brennte* or *brennete*.

3) The regular past tense is also used.

4) The past *träsch*, subj. *träsche*, is also used. The whole verb is found conjugated regularly, except the past participle, which is always *gedroschen*.

5) Past subjunctive, *empfähle* or *empfehle*.

6) The regular forms of the pres. ind., *erlöschest*, *erlöscht*, and imper. *erlösche*, are also used. The simple verb *löschen*, to extinguish (transitive), is regular.

7) When transitive, meaning *to frighten*, it is regular; thus also the simple verb *fördern*, to frighten.

8) *Willfahren*, to gratify, is regular; all the other compounds of *fahren* are irregular.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
falten, ¹⁾ to fold		gefalten		
*fangen, to catch	fing	gefangen	du fängst er fängt	
fechten, ²⁾ to fight, fence	focht	gefochten	du fichtst er ficht	ficht
*finden, to find	fand	gefunden		
flechten, ³⁾ to braid	flocht	geflochten	du flichtst er flicht	flicht
*fliegen, ⁴⁾ to fly	flog	geflogen		
*fliehen, ⁵⁾ to flee	floh	geflohen		
*fließen, ⁶⁾ to flow	floß	geflossen		
*fressen, to eat, devour	fraß	gefressen	du frisstest er frist	friß
frieren, to freeze	fror	gefroren		
gähren, ⁷⁾ to ferment	gohr	gegohren		
gebären, ⁸⁾ to bring forth	gebar	geboren	du gebierst er gebiert	gebier
*geben, ⁹⁾ to give	gab	gegeben	du gibst er gibt	gib
gedeihen, to prosper	gedieh	gediehen		
*gehen, to go	ging	gegangen		
gelingen, ¹⁰⁾ to succeed	gelaug	gelingen		
gelten, ¹¹⁾ to be worth	galt	gegolten	du giltst er gilt	gilt
*genesen, to recover	genaß	genesen		

1) The regular participle gefaltet is also used.

2) In the pres. ind. the regular forms du fächtest, er fächet, are also used.

3) In the pres. ind. the regular forms du flechtest, er flechet, are also used.

4) The old forms du fleugst, er fleugt, imper. fleug, are found in poetry.

5) The old forms du fleuchst, er fleucht imper. fleuch, are found in poetry.

6) The old forms du fleußest, er fleußt, imper. fleuß, are found in poetry.

7) The regular past gährte is also used.

8) The regular forms gebärst, gebärt, imper. gebäre, are also used.

9) Pres. ind. and imp. often written without e, gibst, gibt, gib.

10) Usually impersonal; es gelingt mir, I succeed. Gelingen as an adjective has the meaning of *good, well done*, etc.

11) Past subjunctive, gälte or gälte.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.	
*genießen, ¹⁾ to enjoy	genoß	genossen	es geschieht		
*geschehen, to happen	geschah	geschehen			
*gewinnen, ²⁾ to win	gewann	gewonnen			
*gießen, ³⁾ to pour	goß	gegossen			
gleich, to resemble	glich	geglichen			
gleiten, ⁴⁾ to glide	glitt	geglichen	du gräbst er gräbt		
glimmen, ⁵⁾ to glimmer	glomm	geglommen			
*graben, to dig	grub	gegraben			
*greifen, to grasp	griff	gegriffen			
haben, ⁶⁾ to have; see page 65.		gehalten			
*halten, to hold	hielt	gehalten	du hältst er hält	hilf	
hängen, ⁷⁾ to hang	hing	gehangen	du hängst er hängt		
hauen, ⁸⁾ to strike	hieb	gehauen	du hilfst er hilft		
*heben, to lift	hob	gehoben			
*heißen, to call, bid	hieß	geheißen			
*helfen, ⁹⁾ to help	half	geholfen			
keifen, ¹⁰⁾ to chide	kiff	gekiffen			
*kennen, ¹¹⁾ to know	kante	kannt			
kleben, to cleave	klob	gekleben			

1) The old forms *tu geneußest, er geneußt, imper. geneuß*, are found in poetry.

2) Past subjunctive, *gewönne* or *gewänne*.

3) The old forms *tu geußest, er geußt, imp. geuß*, are found in poetry.

4) *Begleiten*, to accompany, is not a compound of *gleiten* and is regular.

5) Also used as a regular verb.

6) *Santhaben*, to handle, administer, is regular. (From *Santhabe*, see top of page 86.)

7) *Hängen* is an intransitive verb, meaning *to hang, i. e., to be suspended*; the transitive *hängen*, to hang, to suspend, is regular, *hängte, gehängt*.

8) *Hauen*, in the sense of *to hew*, forms its past regularly, *haute*; thus also *behauen*, to trim by hewing, *zerhauen*, to cut asunder, *behaute, zerhaute*.

9) Past subjunctive, *hälfe* or *hülfe*.

10) Found also as a regular verb.

11) Past subjunctive, *kante* or *kennete*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
klimmen, ¹⁾ to climb	klimm	geklimmen		
klingen, to sound	klang	geklingen		
kneifen, ²⁾ to pinch	kniß	geknißten		
kneipen, ³⁾ to pinch	knipp	geknippen		
*kommen, ⁴⁾ to come	kam	gekommen		*omm
*können, to be able	konnte	gekonnt	ich kann du kannst er kann	[wanting]
kriechen, ⁵⁾ to creep	kroch	gekrochen		
küren, to choose	kor	gekoren		
laden, ⁶⁾ to load	lud	geladen		
*lassen, ⁷⁾ to let	ließ	gelassen	du lässest er läßt	laß
*laufen, to run	lief	gelaufen	du läufst er läuft	
leiden, ⁸⁾ to suffer	litt	gelitten		
leihen, to lend or to borrow	lieh	geliehen		
*lesen, to read	las	gelesen	du liest er liest	lies
*liegen, to lie (recline)	lag	gelegen		
löschen, to extinguish, see erlöschen				
lügen, ⁹⁾ to lie (tell a falsehood)	log	gelogen		
mahlen, to grind (in a mill)		gemahlen		

1) Sometimes conjugated as a regular verb.

2) Sometimes conjugated as a regular verb.

3) Now generally conjugated as a regular verb.

4) The forms du kümmt, er kümmt, are also used.

5) The old forms du treuchst, er treucht, imper. treuch, are found in poetry.

6) In the pres. ind. the irregular forms du läßt, er läßt, and in the past the regular forms ich labete &c., are also found.

7) The compound veranlassen, to cause, is regular.

8) The compound verleiten, to render disagreeable, is regular.

9) The old forms du leugst, er leugt, imper. leug, are found in poetry.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
meiden, to shun, avoid	mied	gemieden		
messen, ¹⁾ to milk	molt	gemolten		
meßen, to measure	maß	gemeßen	du mißtest er mißt	miß
mißlingen, to fail	mißlang	mißlungen		
*mögen, to like, to be allowed	mochte	gemocht	ich mag du magst er mag	[wanting]
*müssen, to be obliged	mußte	gemußt	ich muß du mußt er muß	[wanting]
*nehmen, to take	nahm	genommen	du nimmst er nimmt	nimm
*nennen, ²⁾ to name	nannte	genannt		
pfeifen, to whistle	pfiß	gepfißen		
pfelegen, ³⁾ to entertain	pflög	gepflogen		
preisen, to praise	pries	gepriesen		
quellen, ⁴⁾ to spring [forth]	quoll	gequollen	du quillst er quillt	quill
rächen, ⁵⁾ to avenge	roch	gerochen		
rathen, to advise	rieth	gerathen	du rätst er rät	
reiben, to rub	rieb	gerieben		
*reißen, to tear	riß	gerissen		
*reiten, ⁶⁾ to ride	ritt	geritten		
*rennen, ⁷⁾ to run, race	rannte	gerannt		

1) Also regular, *melte, gemelkt*. The irregular forms *du milchst, er milcht, imper. milch*, are found sometimes, but are not recommended.

2) Past subjunctive *nennte* or *nennete*.

3) Irregular only when meaning *to entertain* (e. g., *friendship*), *to take (counsel)*, etc. In the sense of *to nurse, to be wont*, etc. it is regular.

4) Regular when transitive, meaning *to soak* (e. g., *pease*).

5) Now usually regular, *rächte, gerächt*. The irregular forms are met with in former writers.

6) *Bereiten*, to prepare, is derived from *bereit*, ready, and is regular, *bereitete, bereitet*. *Bereiten*, to break a horse, etc., is conjugated like *reiten*.

7) Past subjunctive *rennte* or *rennete*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
*riechen, to smell	roch	gerochen		
*ringen, to wrestle	rang	gerungen		
rinnen, ¹⁾ to run, flow	raun	geronnen		
*rufen, to call	rief	gerufen		
salzen, ²⁾ to salt		gesalzen		
*saufen, to drink (of animals)	soff	gesoffen	du säufst er säuft	
saugen, to suck	sog	gesogen		
schaffen, ³⁾ to create	schuf	geschaffen		
schallen, ⁴⁾ to sound	scholl	geschollen		
scheiden, to separate	schied	geschieden		
*scheinen, to shine,	schien	geschieden		
*schelten, ⁵⁾ to scold	schalt	gescholten	du schiltst er schilt	schilt
scheren, ⁶⁾ to shear	schor	geschoren		
*schieben, to shove	schob	geschoben		
*schießen, to shoot	schuß	geschossen		
schinden, to flay	schund	geschunden		
*schlafen, to sleep	schief	geschlafen	du schläfst er schläft	
*schlagen, ⁷⁾ to beat	schlug	geschlagen	du schlägst er schlägt	
schleichen, to sneak	schlich	geschlichen		
schleifen, ⁸⁾ to grind	schliff	geschliffen		
schleißen, to slit	schliff	geschliffen		

1) Past subjunctive rönne or ränne.

2) The regular participle gesalzt is also used.

3) Irregular only when meaning *to create*; otherwise regular; as, verschaffen, to procure, provide, verschaffte, verschafft, etc.

4) The regular forms schälte, geschält, are also found.

5) Past subjunctive schälte or schölte.

6) The irregular forms du schierst, er schiert are used sometimes, but the regular forms du schereſt, er schert, are preferable.

7) The compounds rathſchlagen and berathſchlagen, to consult, deliberate, are regular. (See Note, top of page 86).

8) Irregular only, when meaning *to grind* (*sharpen*), otherwise regular; as, der Feind ſchleifte die Feſtung, the enemy razed the fortress.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
* <i>ſchließen</i> , ¹⁾ to shut	<i>ſchloß</i>	<i>geſchloſſen</i>		
<i>ſchlingen</i> , to sling	<i>ſchlang</i>	<i>geſchlungen</i>		
<i>ſchmeißen</i> , to fling	<i>ſchmiß</i>	<i>geſchmiſſen</i>		
<i>ſchmelzen</i> , ²⁾ to melt	<i>ſchmolz</i>	<i>geſchmolzen</i>	du ſchmilzeſt er ſchmilzt	<i>ſchmilz</i>
<i>ſchnauben</i> , to snort	<i>ſchnoß</i>	<i>geſchnoben</i>		
* <i>ſchneiden</i> , to cut	<i>ſchnitt</i>	<i>geſchnitten</i>		
<i>ſchrauben</i> , ³⁾ to screw	<i>ſchrob</i>	<i>geſchroben</i>		
<i>ſchrecken</i> , see <i>erſchrecken</i>				
* <i>ſchreiben</i> , to write	<i>ſchrieb</i>	<i>geſchrieben</i>		
* <i>ſchreien</i> , to cry	<i>ſchrie</i>	<i>geſchrien</i>		
<i>ſchreiten</i> , to stride	<i>ſchritt</i>	<i>geſchritten</i>		
<i>ſchroten</i> , ⁴⁾ to bruise,		<i>geſchroten</i>		
<i>ſchwären</i> , to feſter	<i>ſchwor</i>	<i>geſchworen</i>		
* <i>ſchweigen</i> , to be ſilent	<i>ſchwieg</i>	<i>geſchwiegen</i>		
<i>ſchwellen</i> , ⁵⁾ to ſwell	<i>ſchwoll</i>	<i>geſchwollen</i>	du ſchwiſt er ſchwillt	<i>ſchwill</i>
* <i>ſchwimmen</i> , ⁶⁾ to ſwim	<i>ſchwamm</i>	<i>geſchwommen</i>		
<i>ſchwinden</i> , to ſhrink,	<i>ſchwand</i>	<i>geſchwunden</i>		
vanish		<i>geſchwunden</i>		
* <i>ſchwingen</i> , to ſwing	<i>ſchwang</i>	<i>geſchwungen</i>		
<i>ſchwören</i> , ⁷⁾ to ſwear	<i>ſchwor</i>	<i>geſchworen</i>		
* <i>ſehen</i> , to ſee	<i>ſah</i>	<i>geſehen</i>	du ſiehſt er ſieht	<i>ſieh</i>
<i>ſenden</i> , ⁸⁾ to ſend	<i>ſandte</i>	<i>geſandt</i>		
<i>ſieden</i> , ⁹⁾ to boil	<i>kott</i>	<i>geſotten</i>		

1) The old forms *tu ſchließſt*, *er ſchleußt*, imper. *ſchleuß*, are found in poetry.

2) Regular, when transitive; as, *er ſchmelzte das Gold*.

3) The regular forms *ſchraubte*, *geſchraubt*, are now moſtly uſed.

4) The regular participle *geſchrotet* is alſo uſed.

5) When transitive, it is regular; as, *der Wind ſchwellt, ſchwellte das Segel*, the wind ſwells, ſwelled the ſail.

6) Paſt ſubjunctive *ſchwämme* or *ſchwämme*.

7) The paſt *ſchwur* is alſo uſed. Paſt ſubjunctive *ſchwüre* or *ſchwöre*.

8) The regular forms *ſendete*, *geſendet*, are alſo uſed. The paſt ſubjunctive is alſo *ſendete*.

9) Alſo found regular, *ſiedete*, *geſiehet*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
*singen, to sing	sang	gesungen		
*sinken, to sink	sank	gesunken		
sinnen, ¹⁾ to muse	sann	gesonnen		
*sitzen, to sit	satz	gesehen		
*sollen, ²⁾ to be obliged			ich soll (du sollst) er soll	
spalten, ³⁾ to split		gespalten		
speien, to spit	spie	gespien		
spinnen, ⁴⁾ to spin	spann	gesponnen		
spießen, to spit	spieß	gespiessen		
*sprechen, to speak	sprach	gesprochen	du sprichst er spricht	sprich
sprießen, ⁵⁾ to sprout	sproß	gesprossen		
*springen, to spring	sprang	gesprungen		
*stechen, to sting	stach	gestochen	du stichst er sticht	stich
stecken, ⁶⁾ to stick	stak			
*stehen, to stand	stand	gestanden		
*stehlen, ⁸⁾ to steal	stahl	gestohlen	du stichst er sticht	stich
*steigen, to rise, mount	stieg	gestiegen		
*sterben, ⁹⁾ to die	starb	gestorben	du stirbst er stirbt	stirb
stieben, to disperse	stob	gestoben		
*stoßen, to push	stieß	gestoßen	du stoßest er stößt	
streichen, to stroke	strich	gestrichen		

1) Past subjunctive sönne or sänne.

2) Irregular only in the first and third persons singular of the present indicative.

3) The regular participle gespalten is also used.

4) Past subjunctive spönne or spänne.

5) The old forms du spreußest, er spreußt, imperative spreuß, are found in poetry.

6) Usually regular, steckte; always regular, when transitive.

7) Past subjunctive stänke or stünke.

8) Past subjunctive stähle or stöhle.

9) Past subjunctive stürbe or stärke.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
*streiten, to quarrel	stritt	gestritten		
*thun, ¹⁾ to do	that	gethan		
*tragen, to carry, wear	trug	getragen	du trägst er trägt	
*treffen, to hit	traf	getroffen	du triffst er trifft	triff
*treiben, to drive	trieb	getrieben		
*treten, to tread	trat	getreten	du trittst er tritt	tritt
triefen, ²⁾ to drip	troff	getroffen		
*trinken, to drink	trank	getrunken		
trügen, to deceive	trog	getrogen		
verderben, ³⁾ to perish	verdarb	verdorben	du verdirbst er verdirbt	verdirb
verdrücken, ⁴⁾ to grieve	verdroß	verdroßen		
*vergeßen, to forget	vergaß	vergeßen	du vergiffest er vergißt	vergiff
*verlieren, to lose	verlor	verloren		
*wachsen, to grow	wuchs	gewachsen	du wachsest er wächst	
wägen, ⁵⁾ to weigh	wog	gewogen		
*waschen, to wash	wusch	gewaschen	du wäschest er wäscht	

1) Thun (from the old *thuen*) drops the *e* before consonant endings in the present indicative (*ich thue, du thußt, er thut, wir thun* &c.), and retains it in the subjunctive (*du thuest, wir thuen* &c.). Imperative *thue* (*tu*); in the plural the *e* may be dropped or retained; as, *thu(e)t* (*ihr*), *thu(e)n* (*Sie*).

2) The old forms *du treußt, er treuft*, imperative *treuf*, are found in poetry.

3) Past subjunctive *verdürfte* or *verdürbe*. When transitive, meaning *to spoil*, *to destroy*, it is regular, *verderbte, verderbt*.

4) The old forms *es verdrueßt*, imperative *verdreuß*, are found in poetry.

5) Wägen is transitive, meaning *to weigh* (*ascertain the weight of*) *something*, and is sometimes conjugated regularly, *wägte, gewägt*; the compound *erwägen*, to consider, is always irregular, *ermog, erwogen*. Wiegen, to weigh, is intransitive; as, *dieses Stück Eisen wiegt ein Pfund*, this piece of iron weighs a pound; it is always irregular, *wog, gewogen*. The transitive verb *wiegen*, to rock, is regular; as, *er wiegte das Kind*, he rocked the child.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRES. IND.	IMPER.
weben, ¹⁾ to weave	wob	gewoben		
weichen, ²⁾ to give way	wich	gewichen		
weisen, to show	wies	gewiesen		
wenden, ³⁾ to turn	wandte	gewandt		
werben, ⁴⁾ to sue for	warb	geworben	du wirbst er wirbt	wirb
*werfen, ⁵⁾ to throw	warf	geworfen	du wirfst er wirft	wirf
wiegen, ⁶⁾ to weigh	wog	gewogen		
winden, to wind	wand	gewunden		
*wissen, to know	wußte	gewußt	ich weiß du weißt er weiß	
*wollen, ⁷⁾ to will			ich will du willst er will	[wanting]
ziehen, to accuse of	zieh	gezichen		
*ziehen, ⁸⁾ to draw	zog	gezogen		
*zwingen, to compel	zwang	gezwungen		

1) Sometimes regular, webte, gewebt.

2) The transitive weichen, meaning *to soften*, is regular, weichte, geweicht.

3) The regular forms wendete, gewendet, are also found; the past subjunctive is always wendete.

4) Past subjunctive würde or wäre.

5) Past subjunctive würde (rarely wäre).

6) See the remarks to wägen.

7) Irregular only in the singular of the present indicative.

8) The old forms du zeuchst, er zeucht, imperative zeuch, are found in poetry.

REMARKS ON THE VERB.

USE OF THE MOODS.

The moods of the verb are not always used in German as in English ; the following remarks will explain the principal differences :

1.--The *subjunctive* is the mood expressing uncertainty or possibility. It is therefore often used in subordinate sentences dependent on such verbs as *glauben*, to think, believe ; *wünschen*, to wish ; *sagen*, to say ; *hören*, to hear, etc., when what is thought, wished, said, heard, etc. is represented as possible, but uncertain. The German verb in the subordinate sentence is generally in the subjunctive present, present perfect, or future, even if the verb of the principal sentence is in the past or past perfect ; as, *ich glaubte, daß er abgereist sei*, I thought that he had departed (did he not depart ?) ; *ich hörte, daß er krank sei*, I heard that he was sick (is he, or was he, not sick ?) ; *man glaubt, daß er nicht mehr wiederkommen werde*, it is believed that he will not come back again (but he may come back after all). If, in the foregoing sentences, we should use the indicative, their meaning would be changed, and they would express a certainty ; as, *ich glaubte, daß er abgereist war*, he had departed, and I believed it ; *ich hörte, daß er krank war*, he was sick, and I was informed of it ; *man glaubt, daß er nicht mehr wiederkommen wird*, he will not come back, and people generally believe it (no one doubts it).

The subjunctive is thus used especially in quoting the statements of others ; as, *er sagte, daß es ihn freue, daß er hier gewesen sei, daß er wiederkommen werde* &c.

The subjunctive is also used in indirect questions ; as, *ich fragte ihn, ob er morgen kommen werde*, I asked him if he would come to-morrow ; also generally after *damit*, in order that ; as, *ich gab ihm Geld, damit er sich einen Rock kaufe*, I gave him money, that he might buy himself a coat.

The *past subjunctive* is used when the present subjunctive has the same form as the indicative ; as, *er sagte, daß sie Geld hätten* (*sie haben* is the same in the indicative and subjunctive).

It is often difficult to decide whether the indicative or subjunctive should be used, and only the reading of good authors will give the student that "intuitive perception" which is the best guide ; it may, however, be said for his consolation that in many cases the use of the

indicative for the subjunctive is not considered a grave error and is one often committed by native Germans in speaking and writing.

The subjunctive is often used in expressing a wish; the present, when we hope for the realization of the wish; the past, when the contrary of what we wish is actually the case; as, *möge er bald kommen*, may he come soon; *ich wünſchte, er wäre hier*, I wish he were here.

In conditional clauses the *past* subjunctive is used as in English; as, *wenn er reich wäre*, if he were rich (which he is not); but the English *present* subjunctive after *if* is rendered by the indicative; as, if he be diligent, *wenn er fleißig iſt* (not *ſei*).

2.—As the *conditional*, present and present perfect, is only another form of the subjunctive, past and past perfect, respectively (see page 64), the latter may in all cases be substituted for the former; as, *wenn er nicht krank wäre, würde er hier ſein* or *wäre er hier*, if he were not sick, he would be here; but the conditional must not be used instead of the subjunctive in the sentence beginning with *wenn* (if), (the conditional clause); in the foregoing example we must not say *wenn er nicht krank ſein würde*.

NOTE. In English, *will* and *would* are used sometimes to denote what is or was habitual; as, he will (would) study for hours. When so used, *will* or *would* cannot be rendered by the future or conditional, or by *wollen* (see “Auxiliaries of Mood,” below); such expressions are translated simply by the present or past, or by *pſlegen*, to be wont, or the like; as, *er ſtudirt* (*ſtudirte*) *ſtundenlang*; *er pſlegt* (*pſlegte*) *ſtundenlang zu ſtudiren*.

3.—The English *potential* is rendered by the German conditional or subjunctive, or by the

4.—*Auxiliaries of Mood* (sometimes called “potential verbs”). They are

dürfen, to be allowed
können, to be able
mögen, to be allowed
müſſen, to be obliged

ſollen, to be obliged
wollen, to will
laſſen, to let

They are generally used as auxiliaries with the infinitive of a principal verb, and are conjugated in all moods and tenses (in the imperative *laſſen* only). They generally correspond to one of the English auxiliaries *can*, *may*, *must*, *shall*, etc., but where these are defective, the German verbs must be rendered by expressions of a similar meaning; thus, the present of *können*, *ich kann*, may be rendered by *I can*; but for *ich habe*

gefunden, we must say, I have *been able*, since *can* has no past participle in English; thus, also, the infinitive können is rendered *to be able*.

For the conjugation of these verbs see "Irregular Verbs," 2.—(page 85) and the List.

When used as auxiliaries, they take the form of the infinitive in the perfect (present and past) instead of that of the past participle; as, ich habe es thun können (not gefunden), I have been able to do it.

Observe the idiomatic rendering of expressions like *I could have done it*, etc., by ich hätte es thun können &c. To better understand this version, we change the English sentence to the equivalent one, *I should have been able to do it*; we then render the perfect of the conditional *I should have been able* by the past perfect of the German subjunctive, ich hätte gefunden, and on adding thun, to do, we must change the participle gefunden to the infinitive können; therefore, ich hätte es thun können. Thus, also, er hätte es verkaufen sollen, he ought to have sold it; sie hätten spielen dürfen, they might have played (would have been permitted to play), etc.

REMARKS. The proper use of the auxiliaries of mood must be learned by practice; the following remarks may, however, furnish some assistance to the student:

1.—Dürfen corresponds to *may* or *to be allowed*; as, du darfst jetzt spielen, you may play now; wir dürfen das nicht thun, we are not allowed to (or *must* not) do that.

2.—Können corresponds to the English *can*, *may*, etc.; as, ich kann schwimmen, I can swim; es kann sein, it may be. When not accompanied by an infinitive, it signifies *to know*, *understand*, etc.; as, ich kann meine Lektion, I know my lesson; er kann deutsch, he knows (or speaks) German.

I (he, etc.) *could*, when meaning *I was able*, is translated by the indicative ich konnte, when meaning *I should be able*, by the subjunctive ich könnte; as, I could not come, because I was sick, ich konnte nicht kommen, weil ich krank war; I could not come, even if I wanted to, ich könnte nicht kommen, wenn ich auch wollte.

3.—Mögen often corresponds to *may*; in this sense können and mögen are often used indiscriminately; as, es mag sein, or es kann sein, it may be. It often signifies *to like*, *to wish*; as, ich mag das nicht thun, I do not like to do that; in this sense it may also be used without an infinitive; as, ich mag keinen Wein mehr, I do not wish any more wine.

4.—Müssen closely corresponds to the English *must*, *to be obliged*.

5.—Sollen is translated by *shall* (to be to); as, soll ich gehen? shall I go (am I to go)? or by *should* (ought to); as, er sollte fleißiger sein, he should (ought to) be more diligent. *Should* in conditional sentences is also rendered by sollen, as, if he should arrive, wenn er ankommen sollte. Sollen is often used in the sense of *it is said*, man sagt (the French *on dit*); as, er soll sehr reich sein, he is said to be very rich; es soll nicht wahr sein, they say it is not true.

6.—Wollen corresponds to the English *principal* verb *to will*; it is used to render the auxiliary *will*, whenever that may be replaced by *to want to*, *to wish to*, or similar

words; as, *ich will ausgehen*, I will (want to, am determined to) go out (different from *ich werde ausgehen*, I shall go out, indicating futurity simply); *er will es nicht thun*, he will not (does not want to) do it (different from *er wird es nicht thun*, he will not do it, i. e., it is probable, or certain, that he will not do it); *Begeh* sometimes signifies *to pretend, to assert*; as, *er will ihn gesehen haben*, he pretends to have seen him.

7.—*Lassen* corresponds to the English *to let, to permit, to order*, etc.; as, *laßt uns frohlich sein*, let us be merry; *ich lasse ihn jetzt ruhen*, I let him (permit him to) rest now; *lassen Sie ihn kommen*, direct him to come, or allow him to come.

Lassen is also used idiomatically in the sense of *to have* in such expressions as *ich lasse mir die Haare schneiden*, I have my hair cut; *er läßt sich ein neues Haus bauen*, he is having a new house built.

Lassen is sometimes used as a principal verb in the sense of *to leave*; as, *laß mir das Buch*, leave me the book.

5.—Of the *imperative* mood, only the second person singular and plural and the third person plural, polite address (see page 53), are given in the paradigms. The other persons are taken from the subjunctive or expressed by means of *lassen*, to let; as, *er gehe*, *laßt uns gehen*.

The past participle is sometimes used for the imperative; as, *still gestanden!* stand still.

When a command, wish, etc. is expressed indirectly, *sollen* is used; as, *er sagte ihm: „Geh!“* he said to him: “Go”; *er sagte ihm, er solle gehen*, he told him to go.

The pronouns of the second person are generally omitted; as, *gehe* (for *gehe tu*). *Sie* (polite address), being the pronoun of the third person (only used for the second) must never be omitted.

6.—The *infinitive* is often preceded by *zu* (*to*), although that word is not to be considered as a part of the infinitive, but as being required by the word on which the infinitive depends.

Zu is *omitted* in the following cases, in many of which *to* is also omitted in English, or the infinitive is expressed by the form in *ing* (verbal noun or gerund):

1) When the infinitive is used as the subject of a sentence; as, *tadeln ist leicht*, to blame is easy.

Sometimes, however, *zu* is employed, especially when the sentence is introduced by the “anticipative” subject *es*; as, *es giebt dem Schüler, fleißig zu sein*, it becomes the scholar to be diligent.

The infinitive may be used as a noun of the neuter gender; as, *das Lesen guter Bücher ist nützlich*, the reading of good books is useful.

2) When the infinitive is used with the auxiliaries of mood, *dürfen*, *können* &c. (see page 99), and with *heißen*, to bid; *nennen*, to call; *helfen*, to help; *lehren*, to teach; *lernen*, to learn; *machen*, to make;

as, ich heiße ihn eintreten, I bid him come in; daß nenne ich arbeiten, that I call working, etc.

3) After some verbs denoting perception by the senses; as, ich sehe ihn kommen, I see him coming; ich höre ihn sprechen, I hear him speaking; etc.

4) In German expressions also with bleiben, to remain; gehen, to go; haben, to have; reiten, to ride; thun, to do; etc.; as, ich bleibe stehen, I remain standing; ich gehe (reite) spazieren, I am out for a walk (ride); er hat leicht lachen, he is in clover (*lit.* he has easy laughing); sie thut nichts als weinen, she does nothing but cry.

Zu is generally used with the infinitive, when it depends on a noun or adjective, or a verb not mentioned above; as, ich habe Lust dieses Haus zu kaufen, I have a mind to buy this house; dieser Umstand ist leicht zu erklären, this circumstance is easy to explain; ich wünsche, dich zu sehen, I wish to see you; also, after the prepositions anstatt, instead of, and ohne, without, and after the adverbs genug, enough, and zu, too; as, anstatt zu gehen, instead of going; ohne zu warten, without waiting; reich genug, daß zu kaufen, rich enough to buy that; zu arm, daß zu kaufen, too poor to buy that.

The German infinitive active is often used with a passive meaning; as, er ist zu loben, he is to be praised.

Instead of the English infinitive we must often use a subordinate sentence in German; as, I know him to be honest, ich weiß, daß er ehrlich ist; they thought it to be me, sie glaubten, daß ich es sei.

USE OF THE PARTICIPLES.

The *present participle* is generally used as an adjective, joined attributively to a noun; as, die liebende Mutter, the loving mother. It is often accompanied (and *preceded*) by an object or adjunct; as, dein dich innig liebender Freund, your friend who dearly loves you. It is sometimes used as a participle; as, sterbend vergab er ihm, dying he forgave him; but generally the English participle and the gerund (the forms in *ing*) are, in German, rendered either by a subordinate sentence, by a principal sentence connected by *and*, or by the infinitive; as, hearing of his being sick, I visited him, da ich hörte, daß er krank sei, besuchte ich ihn; he went away, weeping bitterly, er ging fort und weinte bitterlich. See also examples under "infinitive", (above).

The present participle is sometimes preceded by *zu* and then has a passive meaning; as, *eine zu lobende That*, a deed to be praised.

The *past participle* is often used as an adjective, joined attributively to a noun, and may have objects or adjuncts depending upon (and *preceding*) it; as, *mein geliebter Freund*, my beloved friend; *daß mir gestern von meinem Bruder anvertraute Geld*, the money confided to me yesterday by my brother. The past participle is often used as an adjective in the predicate, as in English. (See page 78.) The past participle is also often used as a noun; as, *der Gefangene* (from *sangen*), the prisoner.

Not only the auxiliaries of mood (see page 100), but also the verbs *heißen*, *helfen*, *hören*, *sehen* (sometimes also *lehren* and *lernen*), when used with the infinitive of another verb, take the form of the infinitive instead of that of the past participle; as, *er hat mich gehen heißen* (for *gehießen*), he has bidden me go; *ich habe ihn rufen hören* (for *gehört*), I have heard him call.

After *fommen* the past participle is sometimes used for the present participle; as, *ein Vöglein kam geflogen*, a little bird came *flying*.

USE OF THE TENSES.

The present tense is often used for the English present perfect in speaking of an action or state as having taken place or existed in the past, and continuing to take place or exist in the present; the adverbs *schon* or *nach* usually accompany the verb; as, *ich arbeite schon eine Woche daran*, I have been working at it a week; *wie lange sind Sie schon hier?* how long have you been here? *Ich bin noch nicht lange hier*, I have not been here long.

The present is often used instead of the past in speaking of a person's nativity; as, *er ist in Deutschland geboren*, he *was* born in Germany.

The present often stands for the future; as, *ich gehe heute ins Theater*, I shall go to the theatre to-day.

The present perfect is often used for the past, especially in relating an occurrence of which the speaker was not an eye-witness; as, *gestern ist ein Kind ertrunken*, a child *was* drowned yesterday (as I see from the papers). In colloquial style, however, the present perfect is frequently used for the past by good speakers and writers (though inaccurately), without regard to the speaker's being a witness of the occurrence or not; as, *er hat mich gestern besucht*, he visited me yesterday; *ich bin am Montag in der Stadt gewesen*, I was in town on Monday.

The future is often used to express probability, supposition, etc. ; as, *er wird in seinem Zimmer sein*, I think he is in his room.

REMARKS. 1.—When two or more verbs, in one of the compound tenses, are connected, the auxiliary may be expressed but once, as in English ; as, *ich habe ihn gesehen, gehört &c.* ; *ich werde ausgehen und ihn besuchen*.

haben and *sein*, however, at the end of a subordinate sentence (see “Arrangement of Words,” 3.—) may always be omitted, provided that no ambiguity results from the omission ; as, *nachdem ich ihn gesehen (hatte), ging ich fort*. Sometimes the auxiliary is omitted, to avoid its repetition ; as, *als ich ihn gesehen (hatte), hatte ich nichts weiter zu thun*.

2.—In such expressions as, you have seen him, *have you not* ? Yes, *I have*, or the like, the auxiliary alone is used in English, the principal verb being understood. This ellipsis of the principal verb is inadmissible in German ; we usually render *have you not*, etc., by *nicht wahr*, “not true” ? (the French *n'est-ce pas ?*) ; as, *Sie haben ihn gesehen, nicht wahr* ? In the answer, the Germans either say simply *ja*, yes (nein, no), sometimes accompanied by an adverb, as, *ja wohl* ; *ja, gewiß &c.* ; or they repeat the verb, *ja, ich habe ihn gesehen* (not *ja, ich habe*).

AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH THE SUBJECT.

1.—When the subject is a collective noun in the singular, the verb is in the singular ; as, *das Volk hat sich zerstreut*, the people *have* dispersed ; but when a collective noun in the singular is followed by a plural noun in the genitive, the verb is often used in the plural ; as, *eine große Anzahl Soldaten sind angekommen*, a large number of soldiers *has* arrived.

2.—In German, as in English, the verb is used in the singular with two or more subjects connected by *and* when unity of idea is conveyed ; as, *Haus und Hof ist verkauft*, hearth and home is sold ; but the German idiom permits also, sometimes, the use of the singular when plurality of idea is conveyed, especially when the subject follows the verb ; as, *da ist der Vater und die Mutter*, there are father and mother ; even when one of the nouns is in the plural, provided that it is not placed next to the verb ; as, *da ist der Vater, die Mutter und die Kinder*.

When *es*, *daß*, or *wie*, is used as an “anticipative” subject, the verb agrees with the *real* subject (see page 57).

3.—When the subjects are of different persons, the verb agrees with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third, as in English ; as, *ich und du sind Freunde*, I and you (you and I) are friends ; *du und er seid Freunde*, you and he are

friends. It is customary, however, to use the plural pronoun of that person which has precedence, before the verb; as, *ich und du, wir sind Freunde; du und er, ihr seid Freunde.*

THE ADVERB.

(Das Adverbium oder Nebenwort.)

The following lists contain some of the adverbs most frequently used; viz.,

ADVERBS OF TIME.

bald, soon	immer, always	oft, often
bisher, heretofore	je, jemals, ever	schon, already
damals, at that time	jetzt, now	selten, seldom
dann, then	lange, a long time	sogleich, immediately
ehemals, formerly	morgen, to-morrow	sonst, formerly
endlich, finally	neulich, lately	stets, always
erst, first, not before	nie, never	wann, when
gestern, yesterday	noch, yet	wieder, again
gleich, immediately	nun, now	zuweilen, sometimes
heute, to-day		

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

da, there, here	hin, thither	überall, everywhere
diesseits, on this side	hinten, behind	unten, below
dort, there, yonder	irgendwo, somewhere	vorn, in front
fort, forth, away	jenseits, on the other side	wo, where
her, hither	nirgend, nowhere	woher, whence
hier, here	oben, above	wohin, whither

ADVERBS OF MANNER, DEGREE, ETC.

beinahe, almost	kaum, hardly	ungefähr, about
ebenso, just so, as	natürlich, of course	vielleicht, perhaps
fast, almost	nein, no	wie, how, as
freilich, indeed	nicht, not	wohl, well
genug, enough	nur, only	ziemlich, tolerably
gern, willingly	sehr, very	zu, too (<i>too much, not also</i>)
ja, yes	so, so, thus, as	zusammen, together

In German, nearly all adjectives may be used as adverbs without change of form; as, *die Dame ist schön*, the lady is *beautiful*; *sie ist auch schön gekleidet*, she is also *beautifully* dressed.

A few adverbs, and *all* adjectives used adverbially, whose sense admits of comparison, may be compared like adjectives. The superlative is preceded by *am* (an dem); as, *am schönsten*, most beautifully (of all), *am besten*, best (of all).

The comparison of the following two adverbs is irregular:

balb, soon	eher, sooner	am ehesten, soonest
gern, willingly	lieber, more willingly	am liebsten, most willingly

When, however, a very high degree only is to be expressed, without the idea of comparison, the so-called *absolute superlative* is employed, i. e., we either place *auf* (sometimes *um* or *im*) before the superlative, or use its simple form without inflection or with the addition of *en*; as, *auf* freundlichst, in a most friendly manner; *höchst*, extremely; *gefälligst*, most pleasingly ("if you please"); *höchsten*, at most.

REMARKS. 1.—Some adverbs rarely or never occur alone, but only appear in compound words, especially as prefixes in compound separable verbs (see page 89); as, *ab*, off; *ein*, in, into; *em*, up; *nieder*, down; etc. Here belong also *her*, hither, and *hin*, thither, and their numerous compounds; as, *herein*, *heraus*, *herauf* &c., *hinein*, *hinaus*, *hinauf* &c. *Her* expresses a movement *towards* the speaker, *hin* a movement *from* the speaker; as, *wo kommen Sie her?* where do you come from? *wo gehen Sie hin?* where (whither) are you going? When inviting some one to enter a room, we say *kommen Sie herein* (or simply *herein*), *come in*, if we are in the room; and *gehen Sie hinein*, *go in*, if we are outside.

2.—The adverb *gern*, willingly, in connection with an appropriate verb, is used to render the English *to like*, the German verb stating what one likes *to do*; as, *ich esse gern Suppe*, I like (to eat) soup; *er trinkt gern Kaffee*, he likes (to drink) coffee; *ich lese gern*, I like to read. To like *somebody* is rendered by *gern haben*; as, *sie hat ihn gern*, she likes him.

3.—The meaning of some adverbs, such as *denn*, *doch*, *ja*, *nun*, *nur*, *schon*, *wohl* &c. often varies with the connection in which they are used, and frequently they cannot be translated by one corresponding English word, at least not by one which would hold good in every instance. They are "puzzling little words", as many students express it, and it requires considerable acquaintance with the German idiom before they can always be correctly rendered. Examples—*Wo ist er denn?* where is he (*I would like to know*)? *Er ist doch nicht ausgegangen*, he has not gone out (*I hope*); *er ist ja hier*, *why*, he is here; *nun, was wollen Sie?* *well*, what do you wish? *fahren Sie nur so fort*, *just*

keep on in this way ; er wird schon kommen, he will come (*never fear*) ; wo mag er wohl sein ? where may he be (*I wonder*) ?

4.—Noch before numerals is rendered by *more or another* ; noch einmal, once more ; gib mir noch einen Apfel, give me another (*i. e.* one more) apple ; gib mir einen andern Apfel would mean, give me an apple differing from (or instead of) that one.

5.—Zu, too (in the sense of *more than enough*) and so, so, as, when used with an article, are preceded by it ; as, ein zu großes Haus, too large a house ; ein so kleiner Mann, so small a man.

6.—Now may be rendered by jetzt or nun ; jetzt refers to present *time* only, while nun is more apt to be used with reference to existing *circumstances* ; as, was ist nun zu thun ? what is to be done *now* (under these circumstances) ? Jetzt and nun are, however, often used indiscriminately.

THE PREPOSITION.

(Die Präposition or das Vorwort.)

English prepositions always govern the objective, *i. e.*, the words depending on them are in the objective case ; while in German some prepositions govern the genitive, some the dative, others the accusative, others again, sometimes the dative and sometimes the accusative.

The following lists contain all prepositions, classified according to the cases which they govern, and the student will, after some practice, have but little difficulty in using every preposition with its proper case. As regards *the choice of the proper preposition* in any given instance, we must say that this is probably the most difficult part in the study of any language (including the English, when studied by a foreigner), for the reason that the different languages often use different prepositions to denote the same relation. Thus, *e. g.*, the English preposition *with* is rendered in German by mit ; but it does not follow that in German we always use the preposition mit, when in English we use *with* ; as, I go *with* my father, ich gehe mit meinem Vater ; but, I dwell *with* my father, ich wohne bei (not mit) meinem Vater ; thus, also, *to* is generally translated

by *zu* (when not rendered simply by the dative); as, I go *to* my father, *ich gehe zu meinem Vater*; but, I am going *to* London, *ich gehe nach London*; on the other hand, we often use another preposition in English, when in German we use *zu*; as, *zu Fuß*, *on foot*; *zu Hause*, *at home*; etc., and thus with many other prepositions. The use of the prepositions is idiomatic, and must, like all idiomatic expressions, be learned by practice. The student should rely on the training of his ear to the use of the proper prepositions, as we advised him to do with the gender, plural, and declension of nouns, etc.

Advanced students will find the use of the prepositions exhaustively treated in large grammars (published in Germany, as Heyse's, and others), which they may use as books of reference.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE GENITIVE.

<i>anstatt</i> , instead of	<i>statt</i> , instead of
<i>außerhalb</i> , without, outside	<i>troß</i> , in spite of
<i>diesseit</i> , on this side of	<i>um—willen</i> , for the sake of
<i>entlang</i> , along	<i>unfern</i> , not far from
<i>halb</i> , <i>halben</i> , <i>halber</i> , on account of	<i>ungeachtet</i> , notwithstanding
<i>innerhalb</i> , within, inside of	<i>unterhalb</i> , below
<i>jenseit</i> , on the other side of	<i>unweit</i> , not far from
<i>kräft</i> , by virtue of	<i>vermittelt</i> , by means of
<i>längs</i> , along	<i>vermöge</i> , by virtue of
<i>laut</i> , according	<i>während</i> , during
<i>mittelt</i> , <i>mittels</i> , by means of	<i>wegen</i> , on account of
<i>oberhalb</i> , above	<i>zufolge</i> , in pursuance of

NOTE. *Entlang*, *ungeachtet*, *wegen*, and *zufolge*, may precede or follow their objects; *halben* or *halber* always follows its object. *Halb* is rarely used except in the compounds *desßhalb*, therefore, and *weßhalb*, wherefore. The object of *um—willen* is inserted after *um*; as, *um des Himmels willen*, for heaven's sake.

On the contraction of *halben*, *wegen*, *um—willen*, with the genitive of personal pronouns, see page 54.

Entlang, *längs*, *troß*, and *zufolge*, are sometimes used with the dative; *zufolge* always governs the dative when it follows the object; as, *diesem Befehle zufolge*, in pursuance of this order.

In such expressions as *ben Fluß entlang*, along the river, the accusative must be considered as the case used to denote *measure, extent*, etc. (see Remarks, page 42), *entlang* being used as an adverb. In the same way we must explain the use of the accusative with other adverbs; as, *ben Fluß hinab*, down the river; *ben Fluß hinauf*, up the river, etc.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

auß, out of	nächst, next to
außer, outside of, except	nebst, together with
bei, near, with	ob, ober (<i>obs.</i>), over
binnen, within	sammt, together with
entgegen, towards, against	seit, since, for
gegenüber, opposite	von, of, from, by
gemäß, in conformity with	zu, to
mit, with	zunächst, next to
nach, after, to	gegenüber, against

NOTE. *Gegenüber* and *gemäß* usually follow their objects; *entgegen* and *gegenüber* are always placed after their objects.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

bis, till, as far as	ohne, without
durch, through, by	sonder, without
für, for	um, around
gegen (gen) toward	wider, against

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.

an, on, at	in, in, into	unter, under, among
auf, on, upon	neben, near, by the side of	vor, before
hinter, behind	über, over, above	zwischen, between

These prepositions govern the dative when they answer the question *where?* and the accusative when they answer the question *whither?* Consequently, they govern the dative when the verb of the sentence denotes a state of rest; as, *ich bin im (in dem) Zimmer*, I am (*where?*) in the room; also, when motion *within* certain limits is expressed; as, *ich gehe im Zimmer auf und ab*, I walk to and fro (*where?*) in the room. They govern the accusative when the verb of the sentence expresses motion *towards* a point; as, *ich gehe ins (in das) Zimmer*, I go (*whither?*) into the room. Thus, also, *das Messer liegt auf dem Tische*, the knife lies on the table, *ich lege das Messer auf den Tisch*, I lay the knife on the

table; ich stehe hinter dir, I stand behind you; ich stelle mich hinter dich, I place myself behind you, etc.

When the relation denoted by any of these prepositions does not refer to locality, the foregoing rule will, nevertheless, often guide the student in the use of the proper case; as, ich nehme Antheil an ihm (dat.), I take an interest in him (the feeling of interest *rests*, as it were, in my heart); ich denke immer an ihn (acc.), I always think of him (my thoughts are *directed towards* him). There are, however, many instances in which the foregoing rule cannot be applied; auf and über are, then, generally used with the accusative, an, in, unter, and zwischen, with the dative case; to which, however, there are many exceptions that are best learned by practice. Vor always governs the dative, except when it refers to locality and answers the question *whither?*

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

It may be appropriate here to comment upon the government of adjectives and verbs, already alluded to under "Cases" (page 32), since this subject is kindred to the government of prepositions, and our remarks will be so few as to make it unnecessary to open a separate chapter for them.

In German, the genitive and dative often depend upon or, as grammarians have it, are "governed" by adjectives and verbs. The relation denoted by the genitive and dative is, in many instances, denoted in English by the prepositions *of* and *to*, respectively, and we then in German simply place the object of the English preposition in the genitive or dative, *without* a preposition; as, he is tired *of* life, er ist des Lebens müde; the children are obedient *to* their parents, die Kinder sind den Eltern gehorſam; they robbed him *of* his money, ſie beraubten ihn ſeines Geldes; he brings (to) me (indirect object) my books, er bringt mir meine Bücher.

But not with all adjectives and verbs are we thus guided by the English preposition in determining the case which they govern; frequently *of* and *to* must be rendered by German

prepositions ; as, to die *of* a disease, an einer Krankheit sterben. (For examples with *to* see page 108). On the other hand, some adjectives and verbs, which, in German, govern the genitive or dative are not followed by the prepositions *of* or *to* in English ; as, des Landes kundig, acquainted *with* the country ; er ist mir böse, he is angry *with* me ; ich erinnere mich des Tages, I remember the day ; etc.

Many verbs, especially, which correspond to English transitives, take the dative as their sole object ; as,

begegnen, to meet

helfen, to help

dienen, to serve

passen, to fit

folgen, to follow

schaden, to injure

gehören, to obey

schmeicheln, to flatter

gehören,¹⁾ to belong

widerstehen, to resist

and many others.

Such verbs are, in German, intransitive ; but some may be used, impersonally, in the passive ; as, es wurde ihm geholfen, he was helped, (not er wurde geholfen).

With some English verbs, the indirect object in the active is made the subject in the passive voice ; as, they gave *him* permission ; *he* was given permission. In German, the indirect object must remain in the dative ; as, die Erlaubniß wurde ihm gegeben, or es wurde ihm die Erlaubniß gegeben.

Some adjectives and verbs may be used with a certain case or with a preposition ; as, er ist jedes Verbrechens fähig or er ist zu jedem Verbrechen fähig, he is capable of every crime ; ich denke deiner or ich denke an dich, I think of you.

Others may be used with either of two cases ; as, schone meiner or schone mich, spare me.

The object of a German transitive verb is in the accusative.

1) When gehören signifies *to be a part of*, the English preposition *to* is translated by the German zu ; as, dieser Park gehört zu der Stadt, this park belongs to the city (is within the city limits) ; dieser Park gehört der Stadt would mean that it is the property of the city.

The students will ask now: "*How are we to learn which case is required with a given adjective or verb?*"

The answer is: As the choice of the proper preposition to denote a certain relation, thus also the use of the proper cases "governed" by adjectives and verbs is best learned by practice, even as a German studying the English language has to learn the prepositions required in English.

In many dictionaries the cases governed by adjectives and verbs are marked, in the following or a similar manner; as, fundig (gen.); bejegnet (dat.), etc.; or the case is apparent from idiomatic expressions given with the word; and large German grammars (used in Germany) contain complete lists of all adjectives and verbs governing the genitive or dative; these may be referred to by advanced students.

THE CONJUNCTION.

(Die Conjunction or das Bindewort.)

The following are the principal

CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

aber, but	(je—) desto, (the—) the
allein, but	indessen, meanwhile, however
also, consequently	jedoch, yet, however
auch, also	mithin, consequently
balb—balb, at one time—at another	nämlich, namely, to wit
daher, darum, therefore	oder, or
denn, for, than	sonach, therefore
dennoch, nevertheless	sondern, but
denningeadtet, nevertheless	sowohl—as, as well—as
deßhalb, deßwegen, therefore	und, and
doch, yet, still	weder—noch, neither—nor
entweder—oder, either—or	

The following are the principal

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

als, when, than, except	seit, seitdem, since
als ob, as if	sobald als, as soon as
auf daß, in order that	so oft als, as often as
bis, until	um zu (with inf.) in order to
da, as, since	während, while
damit, in order that	wann, when
daß, that	weil, because
ehe, before	wenn, when, if
falls, in case	wenn nicht, unless
indem, as, while	weßhalb, weßwegen, wherefore
je (—desto) the (—the)	wo, where
nachdem, after	wofern, if, provided
ob, whether	zwar, indeed
obgleich, obgleich, obwohl, although	

REMARKS. 1.—*Wann*, *als* *wenn*, when. *Wann* is an interrogative adverb and only used as a conjunction in indirect questions; as, *sagen Sie mir, wann Sie zu Hause sind*, tell me when you are at home. *Als* is used when definite time is referred to and the verb of the clause is in the past or past perfect; as, *als er mich besuchte*, brachte er mir dieses Buch, when he visited me, he brought me this book. In all other cases *when* is rendered by *wenn*; as, *ich esse, wenn ich hungrig bin*, I eat when I am hungry; also when the verb is in the past or past perfect, but does not refer to definite time; as, *früher freute ich mich immer, wenn er zu mir kam*, formerly I was always glad when (whenever) he came to me.

Observe that *wenn* is also used in the sense of *if*. *Wenn* is often omitted, and then the subject is placed after the verb (see “Arrangement of Words”); as, *wenn ich Zeit hätte*, or *hätte ich Zeit*, if I had time.

2.—*Denn* means *for*, in the sense of *since*, *because*. It is sometimes used instead of *als*, *than* (see page 49), though rarely, except in order to avoid the repetition of *als*; as, *er ist größer als Retner, denn als Schriftsteller*, he is greater as an orator than as an author.

3.—When a subordinate sentence, especially one beginning with a causal, conditional, or concessive conjunction, such as *weil*, *da*, *wenn*, *obwohl* &c., precedes the principal sentence, the latter is often introduced by the adverb *so*, which can not be translated into English; as, *weil er arm ist, so hat er keine Freunde*, because he is poor, he has no friends; *wenn ich Zeit hätte, so würde ich Sie öfter besuchen*, if I had time, I should visit you more frequently. But we may also say *weil er arm ist, hat er* &c.; *wenn ich Zeit hätte, würde ich* &c.; without *so*. However, when *wenn* is omitted (see above), it is better to use *so*: as, *hätte ich Zeit, so würde ich* &c., is better than *hätte ich Zeit, würde ich* &c.

4.—*Aber*, *allein*, *sondern*, *but*. *Aber* is used when the English *but* may be replaced by *yet*, *still*, or *however*; *sondern* is used when the sentence introduced by *but* contains a contradiction of the preceding statement, and *but* might be replaced by *on the contrary*; *sondern* is always preceded by a negation; as, *er ist arm, aber ehrlich*, he is poor, but (yet) he is honest; *er ist nicht reich, aber er ist freigebig*, he is not rich, but (*still, however*) he is liberal; *er ist nicht reich, sondern arm*, he is not rich, but (*on the contrary*) poor. Sometimes the use of *aber* or *sondern* depends on the emphasis laid on certain words; as, *ich weiß es nicht bestimmt, aber ich glaube es*, I do not know it for a certainty, but I believe it; *ich weiß es nicht bestimmt, sondern ich glaube es nur*, I do not know it for a certainty, but (on the contrary) I only believe it. *Sondern* contradicts the preceding statement, *aber* simply adds to it.

Allein restricts the foregoing statement, more so than *aber*; but *aber* may always be used in place of *allein*.

5.—*Aber*, *also*, *indessen*, *jedoch*, and *nämlich*, are often placed after the subject or after the verb; as, *er aber ist nicht reich*, he, however, is not rich; *er ist aber nicht reich*, he is, however, not rich; etc.

THE INTERJECTION.

(Die Interjection or das Empfindungswort.)

The interjections in common use are found in every dictionary, and other parts of speech are frequently used as interjections, as in English.

Here follow a few interjections by way of examples; as,

Ah, ah! ah!

ei! why!

halt! halt! stop!

he! holla! holla!

leider! alas, unfortunately

o, oh! O, oh!

o weh! woe!

pfui! fie!

pumps! plump!

postausend! zounds!

so! so! now! that's right!

topp! agreed!

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

(Die Wortfolge.)

The arrangement of words in the sentence is in German much less arbitrary than in English and often widely differs in the two languages. The principal differences will be here explained, exceptional deviations from the usual order and especially such inversions as are only used in poetry or poetical style cannot be noticed in a work of this size. Whatever is most important to a beginner is printed in *italics*.

1.—In the *declarative* sentence, when the verb consists of but one word, the order is, 1) the (logical) subject; 2) the verb; 3) all other words belonging to the predicate; as, er ist fleißig, he is diligent; er kauft ein Haus, he buys a house; er gab ihm ein Buch, he gave him a book.

When, however, the verb consists of an auxiliary and a participle or infinitive (in the compound tenses), all other words belonging to the predicate are inserted after the auxiliary, and the participle or infinitive is placed at the end of the sentence; the order is then, 1) the subject; 2) the auxiliary; 3) all words which, beside the verb, belong to the predicate; 4) and last, the participle or infinitive; as,

er ist immer fleißig gewesen,
he has always diligent been;
er hat heute ein Haus gekauft,
he has to-day a house bought;
er wird ihm morgen das Buch geben,
he will (to)him to-morrow the book give.

Not only haben, sein, werden, and the auxiliaries of mood, dürfen, können &c., but all verbs which have an infinitive (without zu, see infinitive, page 101) depending on them, are considered as auxiliaries, as far as their place in the sentence is concerned; as, ich half ihm heute seine Aufgabe machen, I helped him to do his task to-day.

On the position of the prefix of a separable compound verb see "Compound Verbs" (page 80). In such expressions as *Acht geben*, to pay attention, *zu Mittag essen*, to dine, *zu Stande bringen*, to accomplish, etc., the words *Acht*, *zu Mittag*, *zu Stande*, are treated as separable prefixes, as regards their place in the sentence; as, *gib Acht!*, pay attention; *wir essen um 12 Uhr zu Mittag*, we dine at 12 o'clock; *er brachte es endlich zu Stande*, he accomplished it at last.

2.—In the *interrogative* sentence the subject is placed after the verb or, when the verb is in a compound tense, after the auxiliary; as, *ist er fleißig?* is he diligent? *Kauft er ein Haus?* buys he a house (does he buy a house, see page 64)? *Hat er ein Haus gekauft?* has he bought a house?

This inversion also takes place in exclamatory and imperative sentences, as in English. (On the omission of the subject in the imperative sentence see page 101).

The subject is also placed after the verb (or auxiliary) whenever a principal sentence begins with a word which is not the subject or an adjunct of the subject, or when the sentence is preceded by a subordinate sentence; as,

gestern war er fleißig,
yesterday was he diligent;

er ist nicht fleißig, daher wird er nichts lernen,
he is not diligent, therefore will he nothing learn

mein Haus hat er nicht gekauft,
my house has he not bought;

als ich nach Hause kam, fand ich seinen Brief,
when I home came, found I his letter.

After the conjunctions *und*, *oder*, *aber*, *allein*, *sondern*, and *denn*, the subject retains its place before the verb; as, *er wird nichts lernen, denn er ist nicht fleißig*; also after *nämlich* (which, however, is generally placed after the subject, *er ist nämlich* &c., see page 114).

The subject is also placed after the verb in a principal sentence, preceded by, or inserted in, another principal sentence which stands to it in the relation of an object or complement; as, *ich werde dich nie verlassen, sagte er*; or *ich werde, sagte er, dich nie verlassen*, I shall never desert you, he said. „Nehmt euch meiner Kinder an!“ waren seine letzten Worte, take care of my children, were his last words.

In the above examples, the sentences „ich werde dich nie verlassen“, „nimmst auch meiner Kinder an“, would be treated as subordinate *substantive clauses* by many English grammarians; in German, they are called principal sentences; the arrangement of words is not that of subordinate sentences (see below, 3.—).

The subject is placed after the verb, when the conjunction *wenn* is omitted (see page 113).

3.—*In the subordinate sentence the verb stands at the end, and, in compound tenses, the auxiliary is placed after the participle or infinitive; as,*

weil er immer fleißig ist,
because he always diligent is;
als er ihm das Buch gab,
when he him the book gave;
der Mann, der das Haus gekauft hat,
the man who the house bought has.
ich weiß, daß er heute ankommen wird,
I know that he to-day arrive will.

When there are two infinitives, the auxiliary is placed immediately before them; as, weil ich es nicht hätte thun sollen, because I should not have done it.

A subordinate sentence is introduced by a subordinate conjunction (see page 113), a relative pronoun or adverb (see page 62), or an interrogative pronoun (provided the question is indirect; as, ich fragte ihn, wer da gewesen sei.)

When daß, that, is omitted, the arrangement is that of the declarative sentence; as, er sagte, daß er gestern in der Stadt gewesen sei; er sagte, er sei gestern in der Stadt gewesen.

POSITION OF ADJUNCTS, OBJECTS, ETC.

1.—The position of the *adjective elements* modifying the subject or any other noun in the sentence is either the same as in English, or has been already explained. (See “Genitive”, page 32; “Adjectives”, page 43.)

Adverbial modifiers sometimes follow an adjective when it stands in the predicate or follows the noun it modifies; as, mein Freund war untröstlich über den Verlust, my friend was inconsolable over the loss; or, mein Freund, untröstlich über den Verlust, my friend, inconsolable etc. But when the adjective is used attributively and *precedes* the noun, it is itself preceded by all its modifiers; as, mein über den Verlust untröstlicher Freund.

Genug, enough, always follows the adjective it modifies, and must therefore be rendered by a word of similar meaning when the adjective precedes a noun; as, a rich enough man, ein hinlänglich reicher Mann (not ein genug reicher Mann).

Of several adjectives joined attributively to, and preceding, a noun, the more important or emphatic should be placed nearer to the noun than those of less importance; as, mein alter, treuer Diener, my faithful old servant (my old *and* faithful servant). In many instances, however, they may be arranged arbitrarily.

2.—Of two *objects*, a direct and an indirect one, that which denotes a person is generally placed before that which denotes a thing; as, er schreibt seinem Vater einen Brief, he writes a letter to his father; sie beraubten meinen Bruder seines Geldes, they robbed my brother of his money. Prepositional adjuncts generally follow an object-noun; as, er schreibt einen Brief an seinen Vater.

When both objects are personal, the accusative stands first; as, ich habe den Lehrer meinem Freunde empfohlen, I have recommended the teacher to my friend; unless that in the dative is emphasized (see "Note," next page).

When one of two objects is a personal pronoun, it precedes the other; as, ich habe es dem Knaben gegeben, I have given it to the boy; er hat ihm den Lehrer empfohlen; when both objects are personal pronouns, the accusative generally precedes the dative or genitive; as, ich habe es ihm gezeigt, I have shown it to him; er hat sich seiner erinnert, he has remembered him.

Personal pronouns, used as objects of verbs, precede all adverbial elements.

3.—The *complement* of an intransitive verb generally stands at the end of the sentence (or immediately before the participle or infinitive); as, er ist in der Schule aufmerksam, wird in der Schule aufmerksam sein.

4.—The arrangement of the *adverbial elements* among themselves and with objects is often arbitrary; at any rate, it is best learned by practice. The following remarks on the *usual* arrangement may be of some assistance:

Of the adverbial elements, those denoting *time* usually stand first, then come those denoting *place*, and last those denoting *manner, degree*, etc.; as, ich habe mich heute in der Stadt sehr gut unterhalten, I have amused myself very well in the city to-day.

Of two or more adverbial expressions of the same kind those making a more particular statement usually follow the more general; as, ich stand heute um fünf Uhr auf, I rose to-day at five o'clock; er wohnt in der Mozartstrasse, No. 15, he lives at No. 15 Mozart Street.

Objects generally follow adverbial expressions of time and precede those of manner; as, *ich habe heute meinen Freund besucht*, I have visited my friend to-day; *ich habe das Buch mit Vergnügen gelesen*, I have read the book with pleasure.

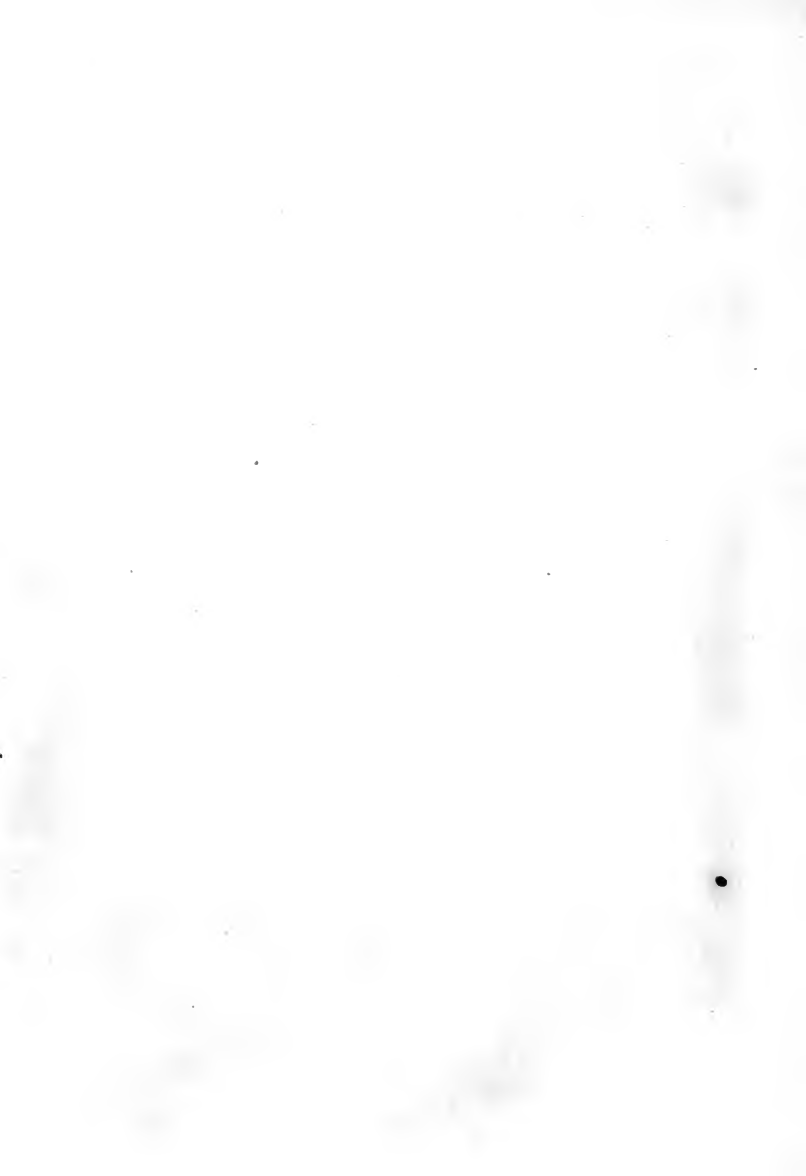
Nicht is usually placed at the end of the sentence, or before the participle (or infinitive), except when it refers to a particular word, which it then precedes; as, *ich habe keinen Bruder heute nicht gesehen*; *ich habe ihn nicht heute gesehen, sondern gestern*.

NOTE. The position of a word or phrase in the sentence often depends upon its relative importance, or even, *cæteris paribus*, upon its length; emphatic words are placed *after* those of minor importance, long words or phrases are placed *after* short words; as, *ich besuchte heute meinen Freund*; *ich besuchte meinen Freund heute, nicht gestern*.—*Ich will jetzt* (time) *in meinem Zimmer* (place) *auf ihn warten*; *ich will ihn hier* (place) *um 5 Uhr Abends* (time) *erwarten*.—*Ich leihe Ihnen das Buch* (object) *mit dem größten Vergnügen* (manner); *ich leihe Ihnen gern* (manner) *dieses schöne Buch* (object).

This explains, also, why personal pronouns, not emphasized or preceded by a preposition, are placed before all objects and adverbial elements.







YB 01436

926693

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

